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BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

AUSTRALIAN OATS FOR HORSES
AUSTRALIAN OATS..... Rs. 9-0-0 per Bag of 120 lbs.
AUSTRALIAN OATS..... Rs. 8-0-0 per cwt
CRUSHED FOOD..... „ 4-12-0 „
Also GRAM, BARLEY, COUNTRY OATS, BRAN, &c. Supplied Very Cheap.
THE ROYAL FORAGE STORES,
2, ARGYLE ROAD, CARNAC BRIDGE, BOMBAY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.
SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
* PENINSULAR	5527	T. Leigh	1st Feb.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	8th „
* PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	15th „
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	22nd „
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	1st March
M.L. PERSIA	7851	W. A. Wheler	8th „
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langbourne	15th „
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd „
* VICTORIA	6327	E. Crewe	29th „
M.L. EGYPT	7913	G. L. Langbourne	5th April.
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	12th „
M.L. VICTORIA	6527	E. Crewe	19th „
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	26th „
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd May.
* PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	10th „
M.L. PENINSULAR	5,287	T. Leigh	17th „
* CALEDONIA	7,558	E. H. Gordon	24th „
M.L. PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	31st „

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.
The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between noon and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY PORT NIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 3rd January, 1902.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Androvich	4,139	1st February 1902
IMPERATRIX	....	4,212	1st March 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
S. S. TIROL	....	2,771	16th March.
* S. S. POSEIDON	....	3,878	8th April.
S. S. E FRANZ FERDINAND		6,013	16th April

* Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8.
Available for 12 months	„ 1,166	„ 687-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 48 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CARINTHIA	G. Marocchino	2,812	23rd Feb., 1902.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 29th January, 1902.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Fourcade	13th Feb., 1902
SALAZIE	4,355	Comte	13th Mar. 1902.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Schmitz	10th April 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "OCEANIEN," 4,259 tons, Captain, Schmitz, to sail on or about 5th Feb., 1902.
For further particulars apply to
C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.



HOMEWARD PASSAGES AT REDUCED RATES.

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS by P. and O. and other Lines.

PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

Special attention to the selection of berths and housing of passengers.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway station in India to all parts of the World.

COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates; ESTIMATES on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.

DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, the 31st Jan., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 4th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on THURSDAY, the 30th Jan., at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingar, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR MORMUGOA, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "PALITANA," 2,998 tons, on or about THURSDAY, the 6th February.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 2,026 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 4th February.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 29th January, 1902.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)



S. S. "KAGOSHIMA MARU" Captain K. KORI, 4,401 tons, WILL SAIL for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on 3rd February,

For freight and passage apply to
T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
No. 23, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th January, 1902.

GLARE GLASSES.

WITH the disappearance of the Monsoons and the prospects in the future of Hot and Sunny Days, we beg to remind all, whose Eyes are affected by the glare of the sun, of the necessity of using SUN SPECTACLES. Our neutral tinted Glare stirrup-shaped Spectacle give the greatest comfort in use. They can be obtained in shades of light medium and dark. The lense are of the best make, absolutely free from air bubbles and water marks, so common in the cheap Spectacle.

Steel, Rs. 6. Nickel, Rs. 10.
Gold, Rs. 75.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

Ladies and Gentlemen.—WE TENDER OUR APOLOGIES to our Patrons for the non-fulfilment of many order which arrived too late for our last Prize Drawing, therefore we request you to send us your orders this time a little earlier than the 8th of March 1902 to save disappointment.

We remain,
LADIES and GENTLEMEN,
Your most obedient Servants,
C. ARDESHER & Co.

Rs. 5,000
DIVIDED INTO 523 CASH PRIZES.

The manufacturers to further extend the popularity of their specialities in this country will give Rs. 5,000 in cash to the purchasers

OF A
RAILWAY REGULATOR Rs. 6-8.

16. Lined open cased Keyless Metal Enamelled Dial beautiful watch :—
WELL WORTH THE MONEY.
OR A
DIAMOND JUBILEE CHAIN, Rs. 2.
OR A
Set of DIAMOND JUBILEE STUDS with Solitaires, Rs. 2-8.
OR AN
ENGLISH-MAKE TIME-PIECE, Rs. 3-8.
GUARANTEED FOR 5 YEARS.

(We guarantee our Time-pieces to keep in correct working order for 5 years, and during this period we undertake to put right, free of charge all minor accidents, including breakage of main springs, oiling, etc., for which no charge will be made. It is true that there is nothing to compare with these world-renowned Time-pieces.)

PRIZE :—One Prize for Rs. 1,000, One for Rs. 500, One for Rs. 250, Two for Rs. 125 each, Two for Rs. 100 each, Two for Rs. 75 each, Four for Rs. 50, Ten for Rs. 25, One Hundred for Rs. 10, Two Hundred for Rs. 5, Two Hundred for Re. 1.

Prize Tickets will be given FREE OF COST UP TO THE 8TH OF MARCH 1902.

The drawing to be held on the 15th of March, 1902, ON THE
"ART UNION PRINCIPLE"
In the presence of representatives of Local Presses and Public.

All holders of Tickets are cordially invited to be present to witness the bona fide drawing.

N.B.—Out-station orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. P. system.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
Art Jewellers and Watch Manufacturers
Dhurrumtollah Street. CALCUTTA.

TREACHER & CO., LD..

CALL ATTENTION TO THEIR

SPLENDID STOCK OF PORTS AND SHERRIES.

SELECTED and SHIPPED DIRECT to the COMPANY by the FIRST EUROPEAN FIRMS.

SHERRIES—
FROM GONZALEZ, BYASS & Co.

	Rates. Per doz. Rs. a.
AMONTILLADO.—A genuine "Natural" Sherry of Superior quality, very old and choice, one of the driest of the Xerez Wines	41 0
MANZANILLA.—Dry, of a fine straw colour, and unsurpassed for Delicacy and Purity; it is a perfect "San Lucar" Wine of full flavour and firmness	26 0
LIGHT SHERRY.—A pure light Spanish Wine of very fair quality	16 0
JEREZ ORO DE LA FRONTERA	23 0
GOLDEN SHERRY.—Rich, nutty-flavoured Dessert Wine, much Admired	28 0
OLD DRY SHERRY.—Well Matured, remarkably soft and dry, and free from Acidity. Specially recommended	23 0
VINO DE PASTO.—A good Generous Dinner Wine, unequalled for price, and well suited for family use	24 8
PALE DINNER SHERRY.—An excellent light Wine for general use, in great demand as a good clean drinking Sherry	21 0

SELECTED PORTS—
SANDEMAN & Co.'s,

	Special Cash Rates. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
SUPERIOR OLD PORT.—This our well-known "Invalid's Port," so generally prescribed and recommended by the Medical profession, is a superior Dessert Wine of fine Bouquet and Character	34 0	18 0
OLD PORT—A rich and fruity Wine of moderate price	19 0	...
FINE OLD PORT.—Of good body and flavour: it is a wholesome, Nutritious Wine, thoroughly matured previous to being bottled	25 0	13 8
WHITE PORT or Vino Branco	23 0	...
„ „ Stone's Black Capsule	40 0	...
„ „ „ Green „	30 0	...

SPECIAL.—It should be noted that the Company are not merely the Agents of a few Wine Merchants at Home, but themselves buy direct from the Producers, and their prices bear one profit only.

WRITE FOR NEW CATALOGUE FOR FULL INFORMATION.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

HOLD THE LARGEST STOCK OF ARTISTIC FURNITURE IN INDIA.

Also a New and Select range of CRETONNES, TAPESTRIES, SILKS, PRINTED LINENS, &c. and every other HOUSEHOLD REQUISITE.

Inspection of NEW GOODS INVITED.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES,
GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including dyce per mensem 35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold 17
Examination and Certificate 10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness 5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the markets Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS BRAN, etc. supplied.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE

ONE ENGLISH-built C. Under-Spring BAROUCHE, by Hooper & Co., of London. New Rubber-tyred BICYCLE WHEELS, VICTORIA (English-built), SECOND-HAND LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well-known makers.

CARRIAGE REPAIRS of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES FURNISHED with the latest styled neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE and HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM.

NOTICE TO SMOKERS
AND
TO THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL.

THE NAME goes a long way is true, but to keep up the name one requires to CONTINUE SUPPLYING the Public with the best Articles, for which we are pleased to say we have TRIED our BEST to do so, and are CONTINUING doing so; for further proof we bring to the notice of the Smokers that, out of so many Cigarette Manufacturers at Cairo,

H. M. THE FIELD FORCE STAFF in SOUTH AFRICA

have given the preference to our

HIGH CLASS
AND
WORLD RENOWNED
CIGARETTES

and have placed their orders with our

GREAT FACTORY AT CAIRO
FOR 300,000 WEEKLY.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
CAIRO, EGYPT.

BRANCHES at LONDON, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, and 20TH ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY RACES, 1902.
A SHORT LIST OF USEFUL ARTICLES.

RIDING WHIPS. WHIPS mounted in Silver and Gold, suitable for presentation. Also a grand collection of Jewelled Riding Whips and Crops.

BINOCULARS. The now well-known "Flammarion." The Cheapest Perfect Glasses on the Market. Several Regiments in India now use the "Flammarion" Binoculars for Military purposes. Excellent Binoculars for the Races.

BINOCULARS. GOERZ-TRIEDER PRISMATIC BINOCULAR GLASSES transcend any of the old-fashioned Glasses. The most powerful Glasses made. The principles underlying the construction of the TRIEDER-BINOCULARS can be best appreciated by comparing them with the other systems.

MONOCULAR. GOERZ-TRIEDER MONOCULAR for one eye only, and made on the same principle as the Trieder-Binoculars. The Trieder-Monocular possesses the magnification of the ordinary Telescope six times its size.

CHRONOGRAPHS. Without Watch, Simple Action, Perfect Recorders. Movements controlled by action on the winding Coronet.

DOUBLE SPLIT CHRONOGRAPHS. CHRONOGRAPHS, without Watch. Has two Chronograph Hands. Is useful in timing 2 Horses.
With Watches. A large selection in Metal, Silver and Gold.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"

CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS." Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," Extra large, 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 3, 3½ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0.

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.
PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105 MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN AND GRUYERE CHEESE.

Liver Sausages, Frankfort Sausages, Hard Smoked Sausages, Vienna Sausages with Sourcrout, Mortadella Sausages in tins and Milan Sausages in skin.

Sourcrout in Glass Jars and in Tins, Fonds de Artichokes, Champignons, Salsifis, Choux de Bruxelles, Macedoines, Plageolets, Petit Pois Ex-Fin in Tins, etc.

Coarse Grained Ural Caviare, Royans a la Bordelaise, Anchovies (salted loose), and in Bots. in Oil, Smoked Herrings (loose,) Thon Fish, Best Sardines in Oil, etc. German Mixed Pickles.

Chartreuse, Benedictine, Kummel, Maraschino, Peppermint, Absinthe, Kirschenwasser, Anisette, Mandarino, Mastica di Scio, Cremes assortis, etc.

Barbera, Nebiolo, Polcevera, white, Chianti, Moscato Apposito and Sparkling, Capri-Corvo, French and Italian Vermouth, etc.

Macaroni, Vermicelli, Italian Rice, Lentilles, Double and Single White Beans, Italian Grams and Split Peas.

Walnuts, Almonds, Hazelnuts, Malaga Raisins, Naples Figs and Chestnuts.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated CHIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly genuine article. Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Quarts.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CYCLONIC ARRIVAL OF

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS

AND ROYAL MENAGERIE

OUR NEW COMPANY

THE NEWEST, GRANDEST, LARGEST.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

To the public :—" In launching our great Show for a short season it is with no feeling of personal egotism that we call your attention to our past record as a guarantee of any promise herein contained ; that record made by years of persistent, ceaseless and earnest effort, is in your hands, but the future and its results are in our keeping, and must be adorned by still greater achievements, standing at the threshold of a new century, the passing one going down into the Eternity of years mid a halo of glorious progress, and the new one opening up visions of undreamt of conquests in every field of endeavour. We cannot put away the thought that you are receiving in its initial year the greatest amusement triumph the World has ever seen, so great a one, indeed, that what its other ninety-nine years may yet contain more glorious and superb is beyond the conception of man."

"THE HARMSTON SHOW"

Stands alone and above all other circuses in size, magnitude, originality, progress, and morality as the one great institution of its kind, that has led in the important amusement and advancement of the past decade ; it has always been our contention that amusement is necessary to a healthy, moral, and physical state of society. The mind craves recreation, and human nerves demand the exhilarating charm of amusement. To cater to this social need has been, and will continue to be, the work of our lives. We stand in a position demonstrating our success of the past and flattering to our hopes of future triumphs. This success we wish to assure our patrons is this year more grandly demonstrated in the enlarged and perfected status of our exhibition, beyond all doubt the most noteworthy amusement event of the Circus World. It is its business to supply to every section the greatest possible amount of rational and wholesome amusement for the smallest possible price, to enable all classes to witness a novel as well as an instructive entertainment to successfully attain these commendable and desirable ends ; it is its business to be pre-eminently the foremost, best and biggest of all exhibitions and such it is.

THE PUBLIC'S SERVANT.

MADAME HARMSTON-LOVE.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT

ON THE MAIDAN.

TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, JANUARY 30.

Doors open 8 p.m., Commence at 9 p. m.

FIRST GRAND MATINEE.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1st.

Doors open at 3 p.m. Commence at 4 p.m. sharp. Children half-price to all parts of the Circus on Matinees only.

POPULAR PRICES.

	Rs.	
Boxes, 6 Chairs	20	0
Single Seat Box	4	0
Dress Circle	3	0
Chairs	2	0
Stalls	1	0
Gallery (For Natives only)	0	8

Box plan at Circus, where Seats can be booked. (From 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. daily.)

MRS. HARMSTON-LOVE ...Proprietress.
ROBERT LOVE...Sole Manager.
COL. CHAS. B. HICKS ...Representative.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

THE LORD REAY LECTURESHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Graduates of the Grant Medical College and to Medical Graduates of the University of Bombay, that the subject for the abovementioned Lectureship for the Winter Session of 1902-1903 will be "Physiology." The course will consist of not fewer than two and not more than four lectures. Applications from intending Candidates for the Lectureship will be received by the Principal, Grant Medical College, up to 31st March 1902.

Copies of the Rules giving particulars as regards remuneration etc. can be obtained from the College Clerk.

W. P. DIMMOCK, M. D., Lt.-Col., I. M. S.
Atg. Principal, Grant Medical College.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE TO ARCHITECTS.

THE TRUSTEES for the Improvement of the City of Bombay are prepared to receive DESIGNS and ESTIMATES for their proposed New Offices.

2. The designs must include general drawings, plans, elevations and sections, and must be accompanied by a specification and estimate of cost based upon the schedule of rates which will be supplied.
3. The total cost of the building must not exceed Rupees two and a half lakhs (Rs. 2,50,000).
4. The Trustees will determine which of the designs submitted is most suitable for their requirements, and reserve the right to reject any or all the designs without assigning any reason.
5. The Architect who submits the design selected by the Trustees will be given the commission to draw up the detailed working plans of the building at a remuneration of 4½ per cent. on the cost of the building, such remuneration to include provision for the preliminary design and estimate of cost, and the supply of two complete sets of detailed working drawings, one complete detailed specification and schedule of quantities, and such other detailed plans and information as may be required from time to time by the Board's Engineer, who will be entrusted with the construction of the building.
6. The Architect who submits the design considered next best to that selected by the Trustees will be awarded a premium of Rs. 500.
7. With the exception of the selected design and that awarded the premium of Rs. 500, all designs submitted will be returned to their respective Architects after the result of the competition has been determined.
8. All designs should be sent to the Trust Engineer under a *nom-de-plume* or motto, accompanied by a sealed letter disclosing the name of the competitor, the letter to be endorsed on the outside "Competition for Office Design."
9. Full information as to site and requirements of the Trustees can be had on payment of Rs. 10, by applying at the office of the Trust Engineer, Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.
10. The designs must be submitted on or before 12 o'clock (noon) of the 15th day of APRIL, 1902.

By Order of the Board,
W. N. SHILSTONE,
Secretary.

Office of the Improvement Trust, Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay, 28th January, 1902.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CATHEDRAL STREET.

Under instructions from the Administratrix of the Estate of the late J. J. Annunciation, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th February, 1902, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction the following landed property on the premises.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, with the appurtenances, situate, lying, and being at Cathedral Street, in the sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 389 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 639, new No. 29/5, old Survey No. 250, and new Survey No. 403 and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward No. 4462, Street Nos. 8-10, and bounded on the north by the Afant Wady, on the south by the property of Bhimsy Brothers, on the east by the Cathedral Street, and on the west by the property of Gujanan Moreshwar Joshi, and which said premises are now, and for some time past, have been in the occupation of Nathalia Francisca Baptista.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Broughton and Byrne, Solicitors, H. C., or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 30th January, 1902.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY HORSE AND DOG SHOW.

THE above SHOW will be held on the 10th and 12th FEBRUARY next, instead of the 6th and 7th proximo, as advertised.

SECOND ENTRIES CLOSE on 31st instant.

Prospectuses and all information can be obtained from the Undersigned.

The Undersigned will be glad to arrange space for Trade Exhibits i. e. SADDLERY, CARRIAGES, and the like, and intending Exhibitors should give early intimation of their requirements.

W. P. KOE, Lieut., R. N.,
COLIN M. ROSS,
Jt. Hony. Secy. & Trea.

"The Old Secretariat," Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

FORTHCOMING HORSE & DOG SHOW, 1902

NEW CLASSES.

HORSE SHOW.

(1.) Best Complete Turnout, Single Horse or Pony Points given for Horse, Carriage, Harness, and General Equipment.
(2.) HACKS.—(a.) Arabs and Country Breds, (b) Other Classes. } 14-2 and over.

Exhibits in Classes 12 and 13 (Ladies Horses) are not eligible to compete in this class.

DOG SHOW.

New Class for Sporting Dogs the bona fide property of Exhibitors. Prize a Silver Medal presented by the Indian Branch, International Kennel Club.

First and final entries for the above CLOSE 2nd proximo.

W. P. KOE, Lt., R. N.
COLIN M. ROSS,
Jt. Hony. Secy. and Trea.

The "Old Secretariat," Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

REWARD RUPEES 5,000.

A FIRE took place at the JAIRAM MILLS, situate at DeLisle Road, on the 19th November, 1901. From enquiries made upto date there is nothing to show the cause of the fire.

In the event, however, of its being proved to be due to Arson or Incendiarism the above reward will be paid to the person or persons other than the actual culprit or culprits who will furnish information which will lead to the arrest and conviction of the offender or offenders.

H. G. GELL,
Ag. Commissioner of Police,

Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 29th January, 1902.

NOTICE.

VALUABLE PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

OFFERS for the PURCHASE of the undermentioned PROPERTIES belonging to the Estate of the late SIR D. M. PETIT, BART, will be received by the Executors upto 4 P.M., of SATURDAY, the 8th day of February, 1902, at their Office No 21, Hornby Road :—

The offers should be kept open for consideration for a fortnight from the above date. The Executors do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any offer.

House situate at Colaba Causeway Street No. 195-208 occupied by the Temperance Hotel.

House in Meadow Street No. 22-24, occupied by Messrs S. Narayen & Co., A. Strandes, and others.

Two houses in Dean Lane, Street No. 2-4 and 6-10, occupied by Messrs. Narayendass Rajaram and Co., Mr. Bromley Dentist and others.

House in Tamarind Lane, No. 14-22, occupied by Professor Nazarette and others.

A Stable in Hornby Road opposite the J. N. Petit Institute with two Houses in the rear in Pitha Moholla or Purshotum Chimajee Street.

A Stable in Golla Lane No. 3-11.

Further Particulars may be obtained from the Office of the Executors.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 82 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

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PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
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DEUTZ & GELDERMANN.	Ay.
NATH, JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
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ACKERMANN LAURANCE.	Saumur.
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R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Vöslau.
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JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.	Whimple.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
SÖHNLEIN & Co.	Germany.
STEWART STEWART & Co.	London.
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(Only Advertisements or Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.)

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

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A GOOD PHOTOGRAPH is a Lasting Joy. An Indifferent Photograph for the sake of Cheapness is FALSE ECONOMY. For a Really GOOD LIKENESS go to RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE of Valuable Furniture, Iron Safe, Double Pole Tent, etc, in Tents, Wellington Lines, opposite Wellington Fountain, Apollo Bunder Road, THIS DAY, at 2 P. M.

ON VIEW.—Mr. W. D. GRAHAM'S Valuable Furniture, Piano, etc. at Ezra House, Merewether Road, Apollo Bunder, to be SOLD on 31st Inst.

M. BRESLAUER & Co. have FOR SALE several thousand real ENGRAVINGS at on Rupee each. Do not miss the opportunity and have a look at them.

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BOOK-KEEPING, Higher Accountancy and Commercial Subjects for Government P. W. D. and exams. of English Boards, Moderate Charges, by S. R. DAVAR, F. S. S., Accountant from London, 9, Elphinstone Circle.

WE ARE GOING.—TO LET prices do most of the talking. The speech will prove interesting to those requiring Travelling requisites, Harness, Boots, Shoes, &c. SUTOR & Co. (Retail Agents) THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT and EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, (opposite John Roberts and Co.,) Bombay.

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GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-8-2 per case, at Bombay ; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

IT seems strange, but after all it is a matter of fact. Importers of other Makers Sewing Machines use SINGER'S for their own requirements. This speaks for itself, and is the best certificate.

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FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

E. DUCKETT and Co., of East Street, Poona, the Principal Monumental Sculptors of the Deccan are prepared to submit estimates for Monuments and Mural tablets of all descriptions and designs. They forward splendid Photographic Catalogues to choose from, and being practical masons themselves, guarantee work to be executed in the best style. Monuments, costing from Rs. 15 to Rs. 1,500 have been executed, satisfactorily. Their latest work, was the "erection" of a most Imposing Figure to the late Hon. Mr. J. Nugent, C. S. I., I. C. S.—PRICES LOW AND WORK GOOD.

VISITING CARDS, Door Plates, Peon Badges, Crests, &c., &c., engraved on Brass in the best English Style. Compare workmanship and price. MASANI & Co., General Engravers and Printers, 43, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

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WE will SEND STAMPED PICTURE-POST-CARDS to any one who sends us gratis old Postage Stamps of every value for a CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. Our best thanks in anticipation. DOCTOR EMILIE Von MAYERSBACH, PRESIDENT, VOLOSCA, ISTRIA, AUSTRIA.

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AT the LAST DIVISION of PROFITS a BONUS of £ 1-8-0 per cent. was declared. The next Division of Profits will be made as at 31st December, 1905.

For Prospectuses and necessary forms please apply to

MESSRS. KING KING & Co.,
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ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE RETURNS FOR 1901 SHOW LARGE INCREASE TO FUNDS, WHICH NOW EXCEED

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The Rates are the Lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's experience since its formation in 1874.

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ESTABLISHED IN 1828.

Capital Reserve and Guarantee,
Francs 103,000,000 or over £4,000,000.

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Chief Representatives for Bombay.
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GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

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This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums :—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium. Rs. a. p.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium. Rs. a. p.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium Rs. a. p.
25	148 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	173 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	289 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

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Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

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CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT ELPHINSTONE ROAD, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY, KNOWN AS THE TAPIDAS VARAJDAS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY'S MILL.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 1st day of February, 1902, at 3-30 p.m., by order of the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Tapidas Varajdas Spinning and Weaving Mill Company, Limited, the mortgagors, the properties described in the Schedules given below.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Matubhoy, Jamietram and Madon, Solicitors for the mortgagees, or to the Undersigned.

SCHEDULE.

No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land situate at Elphinstone Road, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay, fronting the Tulsi Waterpipe and Road on the east side thereof, containing by admeasurement 10,180 square yards, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 62, 91, and 138, Collector's new Nos. A-11946, 12847, and 12069, bearing new Survey Nos. 1-1931 and 2 and 2A-1932, and assessed by the Assessor of Bombay Municipal taxes under G. Ward No.3462 and Street No.926, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the north partly by the property formerly of Gopinath Eknath and now of Mulji Purshotam and partly by the property formerly of Hoosangjee Hormusjee Kharas and now of Framjee Hoosangjee Kharas, on or towards the south partly by the property of Antonio Francis De Sa and partly by the property formerly belonging to Reverend Braz Fernandes and now of Pocha Comar, on or towards the east by the water course, and on or towards the west by the property formerly of Gopinath Eknath and others and now of Moorlidhar Bhansali.

No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold new Salt Batty ground, situate without the Fort walls of Bombay, on the western side of the Elphinstone Road station of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, in the Mahim District, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 7,367 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 17,293. 475, 480 481, 488 and 580, under the Collector's new Nos. A-11887 and A-12596, under new Survey Nos 1A-1947 and 1A-1948, and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward G. Nos. 3486 and 3487, and Street Nos. 856 and 951, and bounded as follows : On or towards the east by the land of Luxmon Yeshwant Cavley and others, on or towards the west by the land formerly of Reverend Braz Fernandes and now of Hamir Anand Kumbhar, on or towards the north partly by a public passage and partly by the land formerly of Girgol Jamboo Fernandes and now of Essaji Moosaji, on or towards the south partly by the land of Thucker Cullianji Hunsraj, and partly by the bungalow of the said Thucker Cullianji Hunsraj.

No. 3.

All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold new Salt Batty ground, situate without the Fort walls of Bombay, at the Elphinstone Road in the Mahim District, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,930 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 33, 363, and under new 11903, under new Survey Nos. 2-1894 1-1950, 2-1950, and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. Ward Nos. 3489 and 3561, and Street Nos. 953 and 1029, and bounded as follows : On or towards the east by the passage belonging to B. B. & C. I. Railway, on or towards the west partly by the land of Cullianji Morarji and partly by the land of Cullianji Hunsraj, on or towards the north by the public passage, and on or towards the south by the land belonging to Cullianji Morarji.

No. 4.

All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold new Salt Batty ground, situate without the Fort walls of Bombay, at Elphinstone Road, in the Mahim District, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 5,024 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos 45,295 and new No A-11925, having its new Survey No. 1-1146, and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 3485, and street No. 949, and bounded as follows : On or towards the east partly by the property of Cullianji Morarji and partly by the property of Cullianji Hunsraj, on or towards the west partly by the property of Pascal Pereira and others and partly by the property of Vira Govind and partly by the property of Hormusji Dadabhai, on or towards the north by the property of Borah Essaji Moosaji, and on or towards the south by the property of Moti Jagjiwan.

No. 5.

All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold new Salt Batty ground, situate without the Fort walls of Bombay, at Elphinstone Road, in the Mahim District, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,897 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 435, new No. 12462, and new Survey Nos. 1-1940, 2-1940, 3-1940, and assessed in the books of the Assessor of Municipal Taxes under G Ward Nos. 3472, 3473, 3474, and Street Nos. 936, 937, 938, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the north by a water channel, on or towards the east by the land formerly of Undir Pandu Thakoor and now of Rattan Pandu Thakoor, on or towards the west by the Batty ground formerly of Recardo de Penha and now of Pascal Pereira and others, and on or towards the south by the land formerly of Joao Doming Bhoir and now partly by the land of Jaffer Adumji and partly by the land of Vira Govind.

No. 6.

All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold new Salt Batty ground, without the Fort walls of Bombay, at the Elphinstone Road, in the Mahim District, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,821 square yards or thereabouts, be the same more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos.39706, 707 and 709 and 715, and new No. 11913, and new Survey No. 1-1943, and assessed in the books of the Assessor of Bombay Municipal Taxes under G Ward No. 3481, Street No. 945, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the north by a water channel, on or towards the south by the land of Vira Govind, on or towards the east by the land of Pascal Pereira, and on or towards the west by the land formerly of Luxmon Yeshwant Cavley and now of the said mortgagor Company.

No. 7.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being at Parel, near the Elphinstone Road Station of the B.B. and C. I. Railway Company, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4309, square yards or thereabout, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 78,208, 209, 221, new No. D-11977, new Survey Nos. 2A-1944, 3-1944, and 1-2-1945, and in the books of the Municipality under Ward G Nos. 3482, 3183, 3484, and Street Nos. 946, 947 and 948, and bounded as follows :—That is to say on towards the east by the property formerly of Cullianji Morarji and now of the said Company, on or towards the west by the property of Sorabjee Jamsetjee Sodawaterwalla, on or towards the north by a public passage, and on or towards the south by the properties formerly of Cullianji Morarji and Anand Daya, and now of the said Company.

No. 8.

All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold new Salt Batty ground, situate and lying on the west side of the Elphinstone Road Station of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 17,2094, 75, 480, 181, 188, 580, and new No B-11887, B-12594 and under new Survey Nos. 1B-1947, 1B-1948, and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 3486, 3487, and Street Nos 950 and 951, and containing by admeasurement 1,012 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows—That is to say, on or towards the east by the property formerly of Luxmon Yeshwant Cavley and now of the said Company, on or towards the west formerly by the property of Reverend Braz Fernandes and then of Kumbhar Hamir Anand and now of the said Company, on or towards the north by the land formerly of Thucker Cullianji Morarji and now of the said Company, and on or towards the south partly by the land of Rustomji Billimoria and partly by the bungalow of Thucker Cullianji Morarji.

No. 9.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground, situate lying and being at Parel, near the Elphinstone Road Station of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,5 1 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 73, 208, 209 221, and new No. 11977, and new Survey No. 1-2 1944, and in the books of the Municipality under G. Ward No. 3482, and Street No. 946 and bounded as follows :—On or towards the east by the property formerly of Essai Moosaji and now of the said Company, on or towards the west partly by a water channel and partly by a water pipe of Tulsi Tank, on or towards the north by a public passage and on or towards the south by the property formerly of Recard De Penha and now of Pascal Pereira.

No. 10.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold new Salt Batty ground, situate without the Fort walls of Bombay, at Elphinstone Road, in the Mahim District, in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,214 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 50, 52 and 207, new No. 11936, and new Survey No. 1-1939 and 2-1943, and assessed in the books of the Assessor of Bombay Municipal Taxes under G. Ward No. 8471, and Street No. 935, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east formerly partly by the property of Sorabjee Jamsetjee Sodawaterwalla and partly by the property of Essaji Moosaji and partly by the property of Hamir Anand and now by the property of the said mortgagor Company, on or towards the west by the property formerly of Ratan Pandy Thakoor and now of the said mortgagor Company, on or towards the north by the property of Vira Govind, and on or towards the south by a water-course.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold new Salt Batty ground, situate without the Fort walls of Bombay, at Elphinstone Road, in the Mahim District, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 5,626 square yards, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 50, 52 and 207, new No. 11933, new Survey Nos. 1-1939 and 2-1943, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by the property formerly of Luxmon Yeshwant Cavley and now of the said mortgagor Company, on or towards the west partly by the property of Anandrao Vithoba Pai, on or towards the north partly by the property of Francisco Louis and partly by the factory of Jaffer Adamji, and on or towards the south partly by a water-course and partly by the Tulsi water-pipe.

Thirdly.—All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold new Salt Batty ground, situate without the Fort walls of Bombay, at Elphinstone Road, in the Mahim District, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 84 square yards, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 50, 52 and 207, new No. 11936, new Survey Nos. 1-1939 and 2-1943, and bounded as follows :—On or towards the east by the Tulsi water-pipe, on or towards the west by a water course, on or towards the north by the property of Anandrao Vithoba, and on or towards the south by the water course.

No. 11.

All those two pieces of Foras Freehold new Salt Batty ground situate on either side of Tulsi pipe line, at Elphinstone Road, in the Mahim District, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 58, 60 and 61, new No. 11947, and new Survey No. 1930, and registered in the books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under G. Ward No. 3453, Street No. 927, containing together 9,361 square yards, one of which pieces is bounded on or towards the east by the said Tulsi pipe line, on or towards the west by the property of Mulji Pursbotum, on or towards the north by the property of Gunpatrao, and on or towards the south partly by the property of the mortgagor Company

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.—*Contd.*

and partly by a water course, and the other of which piece is bounded on or towards the east and south by public water course, on or towards the west by the Tulsi pipe line, and on or towards the north by the property of Ganpatrao.

And which said several pieces of land were formerly in the possession of the said Tapidas Varjdas Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld., and are now in the possession of the said mortgagees, together with the mill buildings, engine house, boiler house, water tank, and all other buildings, erections now standing thereon, and the boiler, engine, machinery plant and apparatus appertaining to the said Mill.

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NOTICES.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

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GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS AND ANNUITANTS.

INTEREST and ANNUITY WARRANTS to 31st. December, 1901, have THIS DAY been POSTED.

F. T. RICKARDS, for AGENT.

Victoria Terminus, Bombay, 23th January, 1902.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held at The Annexe Watson's Hotel, at 6 P.M., on FRIDAY, 14th Feb. 1902.

CECIL GRAY, Secretary, W. I. T.C.

Bombay, 13th January, 1902.

PITMAN'S METROPOLITAN SCHOOL, LONDON.

BOOK-KEEPING EXAMINATION

WILL be held in the middle of March. INTENDING CANDIDATES are requested to forward their APPLICATION together with a fee of Rs. 10 per head by the end of January 1902.

SHAPOORJI BOMONJI BILLIMORIA, Local Secretary, 10, Churchgate Street, Fort.

TAYLOR HIGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS, POONA.

(SCHOOL RE-OPENS 15TH JANUARY 1902.)

HEAD MASTER:—Mr. M. B. DUKOFF GORDON, late Head Master, Allahabad Government High School and formerly Principal, Bareilly College, Examiner, Punjab University.

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THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at the Offices of the Corporation, No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, on THURSDAY, 30th January 1902, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon for the following purposes:—

I. To receive and consider the Report of the Directors and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st May last.

II. To sanction the declaration of a dividend.

III. To elect directors in place of those who retire by rotation.

IV. To elect auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

WALLACE & CO., Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 15th January, 1902.

IN accordance with Section 108 of the Articles of Association the BOOKS of the above Corporation are OPEN for the INSPECTION of the Shareholders at the office of the Corporation.

WALLACE & CO., Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

THE [illegible] OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF AN IMPROVEMENT SCHEME.

MANDVI KOLIWADA IMPROVEMENT SCHEME (SCHEME VIII).

PURSUANT to Section 27 (1) of the above Act NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay have under the provisions of section 23 of the said Act made a SCHEME FOR THE IMPROVEMENT of the area of which the following is a description:—

All the Lands and Buildings (other than the property excepted below) which are within an area estimated to contain 36,238 square yards or thereabouts, situated at Mandvi Koliwada, within the Mandvi Koliwada Section of the B. Municipal Ward of the City of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay of which area the following are the limits viz:—

ON AND TOWARDS THE NORTH a portion of Essajee Hasajee Street, the boundaries of certain properties which are not to be acquired viz:—Properties bearing ward Nos. 1472, 1474, 1475, 2904 and 1333(1), a portion of Cazee Syed Street the boundaries of certain properties which are not to be acquired, viz. properties bearing ward Nos. 1403 and 1264, a portion of Doongree Cooly Street the boundaries of certain properties which are not to be acquired, viz.—Properties bearing ward Nos. 1141 (1) 1141 (2) and 1142, a portion of Mahomed Syed Mookerjee Street, and the boundary of a property which is not to be acquired, viz. property bearing ward No. 1316.

ON AND TOWARDS THE EAST the boundary of the G.I.P. Railway.

ON AND TOWARDS THE SOUTH Carnac Bridge Road.

AND ON AND TOWARDS THE WEST the Western side of old Jamlee Street, a portion of Bhundarwada Street, and the Western side of Essajee Hasajee Street, from its junction with Bhundarwada Street to a point opposite the South-west corner of property bearing Ward No. 1473.

The following is the excepted property, viz.:—Property bearing ward No. 1889 being a Roman Catholic Church and colored black on the map next mentioned.

And that the office of the said Board at Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, within the Fort of Bombay, is the place where particulars of the said Scheme, a Map of the area comprised therein, and a statement specifying the land proposed to be acquired, may be seen at all reasonable hours.—Dated, this 8th. day of January, 1902.

S. REBSCH, Chairman of the Board.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned has purchased the Goodwill and Assets of the business of Cutlery and Hardware lately carried on by the late HAJI GANI ALLANA under the style and firm of HAJI GANNI ALLANA at No. 194 Bangri Bazar outside the Fort of Bombay, from Moosa Haji Gani, Abdul Rehman Haji Gani, Joosub Haji Gani and Julaikhabai, the heirs of the said Haji Gani Allana and is now the sole and absolute owner of the said firm of Haji Gani Allana. All persons having any business dealings with and owing any money to the said firm are requested to communicate with and pay such debts to the undersigned. And all persons having any claims against the said firm of Haji Gani Allana are requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned on or before the 31st Instant, otherwise such claims will not be considered valid.

If any person hereafter deals with any one except the undersigned in the name of Haji Gani Allana he will do so at his risk. Dated this 20th day of January, 1902.

સહ હુસેન અલાના દા૦ પોતે.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned, the heirs and legal representatives of the late HAJI GANI ALLANA, have SOLD and TRANSFERRED to Mr. HOOSEIN ALLANA the Good will and assets of the business of the firm of HAJI GANI ALLANA in Cutlery and Hardware carried on at No. 194, Bangri Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay. All persons are therefore requested to pay the sums due to the said firm of Haji Gani Allana and to communicate with him in connection with the business of the said firm of Haji Gani Allana.—Dated this 20th day of January, 1902.

સહી મુસા હાજી ગનીની સહી દા૦ પોતે.

સહી અબદુલ રેમાન હાજી ગની દા૦ પોતે.

૭ આઇ જુલૈખાબાઇની નીશાની

તથા જુસબ હાજી ગનીની વાલી તરીકે.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs 1, Postage Annas 4 To be had at this Office.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, JAN. 28.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols ....£93 13-16 = —1-16
3 per cent. Rentes ....£100 1-4 = unchanged.
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan ......£107 1-2 = "
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities......£64 1-2 = plus 1-8
Bar Silver in London ....25 1-2 = plus 1-16
Do. New York.........55 1-8 = plus 1-4
Exchange on London at Paris....25'12 1-2 = plus 1
Do. New York ....4'86 7-8 = —1-8
Discount, Bank of England, 3 1-2 per cent. = unchged
Short London Bills 3 1-8 .. = do.
Indian Bank Bills 3 1-8 .. = do.

Extra Council Bills on Bombay, Rs. 500,000 at 1s. 4 1-16d.

Linseed 51 7-8, April-May. Business done. Tone firm.

Wheat afloat for U. K. 3,00,000.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester was steady. Total sales 7,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for Export 500 bales. Surats nil. Imports 33,000 bales. Spot 4 15-32. Arrivals closed steady and unchanged.

In New York—

Receipts at the Port.............37,000 bales.
Do. last year ....42,000 "
Exports to Great Britain......11,000 "
Do. to Continent ....Nil
Mid-Uplands 8 5-16
Futures, month of April ....8'15 + 7
Do. do. July............8'19 + 6

Copper Braziers £62 10.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Tuesday, the 28th January, 1902:—

Cotton	28,722	bales.
Wheat	17,731	cwts.
Linseed	3,046	"
Rapeseed	12,662	"
Gingellyseed	14,302	"
Poppyseed	502	"
Ground nuts	5,633	"
Castorseed	6,848	"
Rice	2,745	"
Myrabollams	7,524	"
Cottonseed	33,628	"

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 29.

EXCHANGE.—This market is unaltered at yesterday's quotations with a retail business passing at current rates. We quote:—

Bank T. T..........................1s 4 1-16d.
Do. Demand ....1s 4 3-32d.
3 months' sight credits......1s 4 5-16d.
Do. France 171
30 days' sight Hongkong 134
Do. Shanghai......183 1-2
Do. Japan 148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Market opened at 95-14 for 3rd February settlement and 96-3 for 3rd March, and during the day declined to 95-12 buyers, and 96-2 sellers, for each account, with a fair amount of business passing in the bazaar.

FREIGHT.—The Hansa Line is said to have booked 3,000 tons in Karachi for March-April shipment at 16s. which is considerably higher than buyers in Bombay are prepared to pay. The local market is very dull, without any enquiry. Relets are offered for ready shipment.

SEEDS.—There is a firmer tone all round in this market. Linseed remains steady and business has been done at Rs. 9-10 for ready and Rs. 8-15 to Rs. 9 for April-May.

RAPESEED is firm with rates about 1 anna higher.

POPPYSEED firm at Rs. 8-6 April-May.

CASTORSEED firm. Business done at Rs. 29.

GROUNDNUTS firm. Rs. 39 has been paid.

GINGELLYSEED steady at former rates.

COTTON.—Prices are unchanged for ready cotton, and a fair turnover has taken place at Colaba, the local mills being the principal buyers. The Sutta market is steadier with quotations Rs. 1 to 2 higher than yesterday.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited:—

Growths.	Fine.	F.-G.	Good.	Delivery
Bengals, H.-G. (Ry. terms)	158-9	164-3	...	25 February
Bengals, M.-G. (Ry. terms)	168	168	...	"
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	170	164	...	"
Belati M.-G.	183	177	...	"
Khandeish, (M.-G.) ...	...	172	...	"
Dhamangaum & Pulgaum	181	178	...	"
Julgaum (M. G.) ...	...	174	...	"
Akola do. / Khamgaum do. / Karanja do.	184	178	...	"
Oomra Good staple	192	186	...	"
Broach do. ...	206	...	202 15	25 March
Do. do. ...	206	...	...	Feb.-March
Bhownuggur H. G. ...	...	...	181	"
S.-G. Dharwar ...	...	...	191	25 May
Westerns ...	...	...	180	"

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 30.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

For examination of a Witness.

522-01—Smetham B N—Alexander Turner Lang and another vs W Stephens and others—Crawford B and Co—Long Cause.

For Judgment.

40-01—R P Mehta—Gunput Gainoo vs Gungaram Damodar—Mantry and B.

Testamentary Suits for hearing and final disposal.

30-01—Edgelow G and W—Talarchand Bhimchand and others vs Mankhai widow—Tyebjee D and Co.

6-01—Mulla and M—Alli Mahomed Elias vs Tar Mahomed Hajee B—Payne G S and M.

8-01—Payne G S and M—Ha..rabai widow vs Sulleman Haji Alli—Sorabjee and J.

12-01—Daphtary and F—Soorjee Moorarjee and others vs Maneckvahoo widow—Madhowjee V.

2-01—Mulla and M—Withaldas Lalljee vs Thakar Liladhur Mathuradas and others—Little and Co.

14-01—Smetham B and N—J F Fernandes and others vs Rosa Angela Fernandes—Sorabjee and J.

18-01—Nanu and H—Shrinbai widow vs Jehangir Eduljee Laher—Kanga and P.

20-01—D D Homer—Vishnu B Kanekar vs Krishna B Mahadeshwar—D and F.

15-01—Unwala and P—Soonabai widow vs Cooverjee Nusserwanjee and other—K and Patel

23-01—D and J—Hirjee Manjee vs Gokuldas Madhowjee—T D and L

27-01—C and Vaidya—Lukhamsey Hirjee vs Nagsey Karpal—M J and M

28-01—N M Cama—Bhaishana Naron vs Bhugwanlal Chugonlal and others—B and K.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

222-01—Craigie L and O—The Trikamdas Mills Co Ld vs Hajee Saboo Sidick and others Thakoredas and Co—Part heard.

Petition for hearing.

In the matter of the Indian Company's Act 6 of 1882 and in the matter of Tapidas Vurjdas S and W Mills Co Ltd, Ardeshir H D and Co—Sorabjee Eduljee and another Petitioners—Chitnis and M.

280-01—Craigie L and O—The Trikamdas Mills Co Ld vs Dosabhoy Furdunjee Gazdar—Unwalla and P.

161-01—Payne G S and M—Javerbai widow and others vs Kalla Bhoora and others—Thakoredas and Co.

523-01—Wadia and G—Jafferjee Adamjee K vs Bai Javerbai and others—Payne G S and M.

378-01—Jamsetjee and R—Gangaram Manroop vs Tokchand Bhaga and others—Mulla and M.

303-01—Shamrao and M—Wamanrao Shamrao and another vs Balkrishna Harichand and others—H P Mehta for paup r.

299-01—Crawford B and Co—Sorabjee Hormusjee Khan and others vs Baboo Sashi Bhoosan and another—R N Motabhoy.

265-01—Tyabjee D and Co—Bai Kessher Vahoo and another vs Ranchordas Haridas and another—Payne G S and M.

504-01—Tyabjee D and Co—Ebrahim Hajee Mahomed and another vs Hajee Janmahomed and others—Framjee and D and Wadia and G.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKER.

To be mentioned.

551-01—H Dayabhai—Taobhanbhai Damjee vs N C Macleod and another—Edgelow G and W—Part heard.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

232-1472-01—Captain and V—Mahomed Ahmed Jan vs Bertie Smith and Co—Kanga and P—Part heard.

201-01—Tyabji D and Co—Bai Kesservahu alias Ramabai widow vs Runchordas Hurridas and another—Payne G S and M.

521-01—Smetham B and N—Messrs. Aldridge Salmon and Co vs Joshi Hirjee Govindjee and others—Mulla and M and Payne G S and M.

45-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Muncherjee Bhicajee Soodivala and others vs Vadilal Mulchand—Smetham B and N

884-00—In person—Ahmed Moosa vs Hawabai and others—Thakurdas.

429-00—Edgelow G and W—Purshotum Morarjee vs V S Moodliar and others—Chitnis M and M.

708-00—K B Mehta—Ganput Daya Chawan vs Luxmibai widow and others—Sorabjee and J.

713-98—Nanu and H—Vinayekrao Gunputrao Kothare vs Vussonjee Munjee—Madhowjee V.

676-00—Daphtary and F—Eknath Raghoonath Khote and another vs Vasudeo Gopal Bhundarkar and others.

848-00—Payne G S and M—Morarjee Hurri and others vs N C Macleod—In person.

449-00—Little and Co—Anundrao Vinayek and another vs Dharsey Jewraj and others—Thakurdas and Co.

348-00—Edgelow G and W—Brijlal Jaitroop vs Vithaldas Gocuidas.

310-00—Edgelow G and W—Brijlal Jaitroop vs Chandrabhan Jaitroop and others.

530-01—Tyabjee D and Co—Nemchand Maneckchand vs Dewjee Kossowjee—Bicknell M and M.

580-01—Tyabjee D and Co—Mowjibhai Hirjee and others vs Muljibhoy Rahimbhoy and others—Edgelow G and W.

511-01—Pestonjee M and K—Sitabai widow vs Cowasjee Goculdas—Crawford B and Co.

617-01—K B Mehta, for pauper—Havabai widow and others vs Yacoob Ismail and another—Captain and V.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAL Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. Cash strictly in ADVANCE.

BROACH.

DEATH.

CLAYTON—January 22, at Broach, after nine weeks' illness, James H. Clayton, of Messrs. Whittle & Co.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

STEVENS—January 19, at Gaya, the wife of Percy W Stevens, Bar-at-law, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

THOMPSON—REED—January 20, at Coimbatore, John Metford, eldest son of the late Philip Thompson, of Ootacamund, to Mabel Nellie, youngest daughter of the late C. Y. Reed, of Wynaad.

DEATHS.

CLAIR-SMITH—January 16, at Calcutta, Douglas Meares, the infant son of Mr and Mrs Clair-Smith.

FRENCH—January 26, at Madras, Arthur (Attie) Clough French, aged 64 years and 2 months.

KEMP'S LIST.

CHIRETTONES.

THE Value of the Chiretta Plant has long been known, but the difficulty of preparing it in a convenient form prevented its universal use. Mr. D. S. KEMP as far back as 1870 exhibited and described the preparation of the above at the "British Pharmaceutical Conference" as "Sacchro-Chirettine"—but this being inconvenient to weigh and administer, we have now placed it on the Market in the above form.

As a GENERAL TONIC, its beneficial effects in all forms of disease, aggravated by, or arising from, debility, is invaluable.

IN FEVERS and AGUE, Patients taking from 10 to 15 grains 3 times a day are usually convalescent in three or four days.

As an APPETISER taken with a little wine before dinner it promotes Appetite and aids the Digestive powers.

Price.—Re. 1 per bottle of 100.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 35m. Sun sets, 5h. 52m. High water, 2-50m., 3-34a. Low water, 9-8m., 8-55a.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

Bombay Hunt, Waukola.

Bombay Burma Trading Corporation, Elphinstone Circle, 3 p.m.

Harmston's Circus, 9 p.m.

Bombay Art Society's Exhibition 8 a. m. to 8 p. m.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day, at 4-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Singapore and Japan per extra s. s. Orissa will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p. m. to-day.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa per s. s. Dean via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p. m. to-morrow.

IMPORTING MEAT INTO BOMBAY.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Sub-Inspector Razi Abdul Rahim, under orders from the superintendent of markets, prosecuted Allabux Saik Chettar and four other Mahomedans before Mr. P. H. Dastur, on a charge of importing into Bombay from Coorla, a quantity of meat without a permit from the Municipal Commissioner. The Magistrate convicted all the accused and fined Allabux Rs. 10 and the other accused from Rs. 5 to Rs. 15.

A BOMBAY AMATEUR IN SCOTLAND.—Miss Hand, who has already made a name in Bombay as an amateur reciter and actress, has, this Christmas, carried her reputation into Scotland. During the holidays she has been staying at the Woffatt Hydro; and whilst there has frequently taken part in the concerts which have been organised for the entertainment of the visitors. She has won unstinted praise by her finished recitations, and in the dramatic sketch "A Strange Relation" she also did herself full justice, and her acting was much appreciated.

ASSAULT BY A MAHOMEDAN.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Karsandas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Shaikh Ibrahim Shaikh Ismail, a Mahomedan, was charged with assaulting and abusing Shaikh Husan Shaikh Ismail. The accused had been sued on the 15th instant, by a Mahomedan, in the Small Causes Court for some civil transaction in which the complainant was a witness against him. When the case was over, the accused assaulted the complainant in the compound of the court and abused him. The accused was sentenced to a day's simple imprisonment by the Magistrate.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Karsandas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, one Steven Emanuel Praeison was charged with stealing a bicycle belonging to one Mr. Norman B. Goodsir, sub-conductor, at the Government Dock-yard. The complainant left his cycle under the staircase of the Government Telegraph quarters at 8-30 p. m., on the 27th instant, and went upstairs. When he came down at 10 p. m., the machine was missing. On Tuesday night, Mr. Roberts found the accused with the cycle at the Apollo Bunder. He recognised the cycle as belonging to the complainant, informed the police, and had the accused arrested. The accused pleaded guilty. Being an old offender, the Magistrate sentenced him to nine months' rigorous imprisonment and twenty stripes on his bare shoulders.

A BLIND MAN'S SAD DEATH.—An inquiry was held, yesterday at the J. J. Hospital, by Mr. P. Byrne the coroner, on the body of Mahomed Shafi Shaik Kyroom, aged twenty-seven, a mendicant having no fixed place of residence. The deceased was completely deaf, blind of both eyes and felt his way about with a stick. He was last seen alive on the 25th instant, when he was seated as usual on Babulla Tank Road, begging. On Tuesday, the dead body of a man was found floating on the surface of the water in the Babulla Tank by a Municipal employe. The Police had the body removed from the water, and it was subsequently identified to be that of the blindman, by his father, who is a weaver and who lives at New Nagpada. The deceased did not live with his father. It was evident that while feeling his way along the road, he accidentally slipped into the tank and was drowned unobserved. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death accordingly.

A BRUTAL OFFENCE.

MR. C. ROPER, Assistant Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, in December last convicted Talshi Gaja of voluntarily causing grievous hurt by a dangerous weapon and sentenced him to five years' rigorous imprisonment. The accused appealed to the High Court, and the appeal was disposed of on Thursday by the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy and the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton.

The accused was charged with causing injuries to his first wife Nandu with a knife. Accused was originally married to Nandu, but twelve years ago he divorced her. He then married another woman, left his own village Patri and went to reside at Deogam. In 1900, having lost his second wife, he returned to Patri, where he found his first wife, who had also remarried. On the 3rd September last, they had some words on the subject of their past relations, with the result that accused attacked Nandu, cut off a portion of her thumb with a knife, inflicted another cut across the bridge of her nose, and injured her right leg with a blow from a stick. The woman cried out, and her cries attracted a man, who went to her assistance. Two policemen subsequently came up, and Nandu was removed to the hospital, where she remained under treatment for six weeks. The evidence, said Mr Roper, consisted of the statements of six witnesses, and the accused's own confession, in which he stated that the woman assaulted him, and that he used the knife for purposes of self defence. This story, Mr. Roper remarked, was highly improbable, and there was no evidence to support it. He had no hesitation in accepting Nandu's account of what happened as the practically true one, although she probably gave the accused more provocation than she herself admitted. The accused denied his guilt before the Sessions Court. He did not produce any evidence, nor did he attempt to impeach the credit of any of the witnesses against him. That the hurt was grievous was beyond doubt. The woman's face was permanently disfigured, and one of her thumbs had been cut off. The hurt was caused by a large knife and a heavy stick. As to the question of provocation, Mr. Roper thought it was probable that accused received some, but he had proved nothing, and yet it was impossible to suppose that he committed such an offence in the absence of any provocation. Herein lay the sole extenuating circumstance of his case. Even allowing however, that there was grave provocation, the offence, in Mr. Roper's opinion, was unpardonably brutal. Accused was convicted and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

Their lordships dismissed the appeal summarily.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

RE KHIMJI JAIRAM NARRANJI AND OTHERS.

Mr. Inverarity for Rattansey Virji, a creditor applied for the examination of the insolvent and other witnesses and in doing so read an affidavit of his client alleging that the insolvents had made away with property and given fraudulent preference to certain creditors. The application was granted.

RE YESHVANT JACOB.

Mr. Stanhope Bayley, for the insolvent, applied for and was granted the usual interim order.

RE KHANU ISSA.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, on behalf of the insolvent, a dealer in onions, applied for an extension of his client's interim order.

Mr. Manker, representing a creditor, a dealer in the Crawford Market, opposed and pointed out that the insolvent had not disclosed his assets in the schedule. Mr. Justice Russel refused the extension applied for, but granted leave to amend the schedule.

RE SEBASTIAN D'ANDRE LOPES.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for the usual interim order. His lordship, after ascertaining from the Official Assignee, that the insolvents could not be found, refused the interim order but gave leave to amend the schedule.

RE ATMARAM GOVIND PATEL.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, was granted leave to amend the schedule.

RE KALLIDAS KESSOWJEE AND OTHERS.

Mr. Lowndes, for several creditors applied for a rule nisi calling upon the insolvents to show cause why they should not amend their schedule by inserting in it the names of his clients as creditors for Rs. 87,881, and if it was found that the English bankruptcy rules applied in Bombay that his clients should be allowed to appeal against a decision of the Official Assignee given in July last. Mr. Lowndes said he appeared for Bai Bhicajee and others, the executors of the will of Jehangir Hormusji Modi, and submitted that the bankruptcy rules of England did not apply in India. He pointed out that for a period of nineteen years the forms prescribed by the English rules had not been used in Bombay with a view to prove debts. He urged that section 228 of the English Act was contrary to the practice followed in Indian courts. He also contended that his lordship had power to extend the time for the creditors making an appeal against the decision of the Official Assignee.

Mr. McLeod, the Official Assignee, asked his lordship to hold that the English rules applied. He gave details of the manner in which he investigated claims in his office. He said in the present case the creditor had not tried to prove his own debt, but it was being done by his executors. During his lifetime he had only been admitted as a creditor for Rs. 15,000. It was not till January 1898, when the first dividend was declared that the executors took action in the matter and sent in their new claim. Regarding the extension of time for the appeal Mr. McLeod pointed out the time that had elapsed before notice of the matter had been given to him. That he submitted was a reason for the court not extending the period of appeal even if it had the power to grant such extension. Mr. Lowndes in reply submitted that his clients had every right to appeal. He pointed out that the English rules could not apply in India for they would come in force immediately on being passed. That would mean that they would have an effect long before people in India would know anything about them.

Mr. Justice Russell, reserved his decision.

INSOLVENCY OF MR. R. C. O'BRIEN.

The insolvent, who carried on business at the Apollo Bunder, under the name of Knight Weymouth and Co., was called up for examination.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, read a report furnished by Mr. McLeod, Official Assignee, who said the list of creditors in the schedule was probably fairly correct. Among the debts there was an item of Rs. 4,500 shown as having been lost on races in 1898. That debts should never have been entered. His deceased partner, Mr. Robinson, was put down for Rs. 10,000, but there was nothing to show that he had overdrawn his account, and the insolvent gave no particulars of the alleged loans to his partner. Mr. Robinson was now dead, but nothing was paid to his heirs on account of his share in the business. The general balance sheet was described as valueless. The stock-in-trade was valued at Rs. 40,000 which was an incorrect amount. The insolvent, previous to filing his schedule had sent away goods from his shop, which had not been traced. When the mortgages took over possession, there were scarcely any musical instruments in the shop, and the stock of sheet music was disposed of by them for Rs. 5,000, but did not realise that sum when sold by auction. The goods in the shop were made over to Messrs. Smetham, Bland, and Noble to cover the costs incurred on insolvent's behalf in a suit which had been decided against him at the High Court.

Mr. McLeod, said he had only received the insolvent's books on Monday night, and there appeared to be more in them than he at first surmised. It was impossible for the insolvent to swear that his schedule was correct, although he came up for his final discharge.

Mr. Justice Russell: I cannot give him his discharge as the schedule is now: The schedule must be amended.

Mr. McLeod: I have discovered that on the day the petition was filed, insolvent had a cash balance in hand of over Rs. 4,000. It is not accounted for.

Mr. Justice Russell: None of his creditors have opposed.

Mr. McLeod said that was a curious thing. Messrs. Smetham Bland and Noble were the principal creditors. It was probably not worth Messrs. King, King and Co's. while to oppose, as their claim was not a large one, and there were no assets. The insolvent could have no difficulty in making up a correct balance sheet from the books. With regard to the item of Rs. 2,440 alleged to have been stolen from the shop, there was no mention in the books of that sum having disappeared from the cash. In regard to the drawings made by the insolvent, there was an item of Rs. 3,000 shown on the 10th February, and another sum of Rs. 1,900 on the 22nd.

Mr. Justice Russell: Where is your bank book?

Mr. O'Brien: Messrs. Smetham Bland, and Noble have it.

Mr. McLeod said Messrs. Smetham, Bland and Noble had sent him all the books in their possession, and the bank books were not among the number. There was an entry in the ledger on March 11th in regard to Mr. C. A. Ellis, which showed he had returned a piano, which was on hire.

Mr. Justice Russell: Where is that piano?

Mr. O'Brien: It was handed over to the mortgagees in possession.

Mr. McLeod: When I went to the shop I did not see it. I have my doubts about this matter, but it may have been there. I ask that the petition be adjourned for a considerable time.

Mr. Justice Russell: The schedule must be amended. The hearing will be adjourned for two months. In the meantime, the insolvent will have an opportunity of enquiring about the piano. What do you say about the cash balance, of the 11th March.

Mr. O'Brien: I am a very bad book-keeper. As regards the piano it was made over to Messrs. Smetham, Bland and Noble.

Mr. Justice Russell: You had better set the matter right and give an explanation in regard to the cash balance of Rs. 4,000.

Mr. O'Brien: I am ready to give any explanation the Official Assignee may require.

His lordship then directed that the hearing be adjourned, and the schedule amended.

BOMBAY RACES.

EIGHTH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 1ST FEBRUARY.

HANDICAPS.

The Tally Ho Plate—RC and distance—Planet, 10-12; Dart 10-7; Kettledrum, 10-6; Vedette, 10-3, Here's Luck, 9-9; and Arclight, 9-0.

The Sticks Handicap—1 1-4 Miles—Malice 12 2, Optical 10 7, Good Boy 10 0, Amberite 8 7, Tempest 7 10, and Lord Roberts 7-0. Top weight not accepting weight to be raised 10 lbs.

The Amateur Stakes—6 furlongs—Governor 11 10, Tirah 11 4, Lady Betty 10 7, Lordling, 10 1, Naughty Boy 9 6, Bonnie Lad 9 5, Bedouin Chief 9 2, and K G 8 7. Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 5 lbs.

ADDITIONAL RACE.

THIRD DAY.—TUESDAY, 11TH FEBRUARY, 1902.

The New Stakes.—Rs. 1,300, out of which second receives Rs. 200, and the third Rs. 100.

For Arab Ponies 13-3 and under landed direct from the country of foaling since 1st July, 1901. 13-3 to carry 8st 12lbs (Landing allowance clause does not apply).

Penalty—If Winner of the Second Dealers', 1902, 5lbs.

Distance—1-2 mile.

1st Entry Rs. 20, to close Tuesday, 4th February, 1902.

2nd and Final Entries, Rs 30, to close Friday, 7th February, 1902.

With Rs 10 in addition for ponies not struck out before 10 a.m., Monday, 10th February, 1902.

General Conditions, Programme, Bombay Races, 1902, apply.

CECIL GRAY, Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Byculla, 29th January 1902.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE DEVONS AND THE GORDONS.

THE "Rast Goftar" is of opinion that the Devons and the Gordons should have been accorded a public reception on their landing in Bombay a few days ago. Our contemporary writes: Though His Excellency Lord Northcote has saved the face of Bombay by giving a welcome to the Devons and Gordons on their arrival in this city, yet our citizens cannot be altogether exonerated from the charge of betraying a singular lack of public spirit and appreciation. The valour of the two regiments was put to a severe test in the storming of the Elandslaagte, the siege of Ladysmith, and the charge of Waggon Hill, and these brave men nobly kept up the honour of the British arms. The heroism displayed by the men was such as to make any British subject feel proud of them, and it was reasonable to expect the Bombay public to accord them a welcome worthy of the First City in India. But it was not to be. Of late years it is becoming apparent that the public life of Bombay has lost that vigor and vitality, for which the city had earned a name. It would not be far wrong to say that the city is now without its leaders.

The "Voice of India" remarks: Lord Northcote may be said to have represented the sentiments of both the official and the unofficial communities when he bade the Gordons and the Devons a cordial welcome back to Bombay. The little speech which he delivered at the Dock was appropriate to the occasion, and in his Excellency's kindly words the two brave regiments must have found compensation for the absence of that organised demonstration which was due from the Bombay public in their honour. "Often," said the Governor, "has Scottish valour been proved in every quarter of the globe—but never in open war has it been more severely tested than in the desperate struggle which, we trust, is now drawing to its close." Lord Northcote's reference to the bravery of the other regiment was equally happy. "As regards the equal valour of their Devonshire comrades," he continued, "the thought of it is very dear to me, as one proud to call himself a Devonian."

THE IRRIGATION COMMISSION.

In the opinion of the "Gujarati," the proceedings of the Irrigation Commission during its sittings in the Deccan and the Southern Maratha Country were of exceptional interest. Our contemporary proceeds: The evidence taken by the Commission with reference to the irrigational wants and requirements of Gujarat was in some respects of a divergent character. But the body of evidence placed before it in the Deccan, was much more helpful and less conflicting. In both places there was unanimity of opinion as regards the necessity of an irrigation survey and of extending irrigation. Though Mr. Mollison seems to be opposed to the extension of canal irrigation in the Deccan, other witnesses do not seem to share his views in toto. The experience in the last famine does not entirely support the position taken up by the Inspector General of Agriculture. On the contrary, it has been found that if canals are properly worked, they are likely to prove of great protective value.

SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND IN BOMBAY.

The "Voice of India" says: The Executive Committee of the Victoria Memorial Fund are reported to have decided to establish a school for the blind in Bombay out of the sum they have been able to collect in this Presidency. The fund has, with difficulty, reached the total of Rs. 1,60,000—a none too respectable figure for the cause or the occasion. The decision seems to be reasonable and opportune, for the claims of the sightless have long been neglected. The small institution at Mazagaon for blind children under the supervision of a Christian worker is proof enough of the pressing need of such a school. Our late Sovereign Lady, after whose name the institution is to be called, would herself approve of the suggestion were she alive to-day. It would also appeal to the King-Emperor, whose solicitude for the blind, the cripple and the sick is well-known. But a large school must soon absorb the whole amount. It would eb better to establish the school after fully providing for its future.

THE BRAVE SCHOOL MASTER.

The "Rast Goftar" speaks highly of the heroic conduct of the school master in the Shamset Street fire. Our contemporary remarks: It is gratifying to see that the heroic conduct displayed by Mehtaji Parbhuram, in saving the lives of so many of his pupils during the recent disastrous fire in Shamsett Street, has not gone quite unrewarded. The Aryan Social Union and Mr. Damodar Goverdhandas Sukhadwala deserve well of the public for the prompt action taken by them to thank the Mehtaji in a public manner. The Mehtaji, it appears, has been presented with a silver medal by the Union, and a turban and shawl by Mr. Sukhadwala, but we venture to think this is hardly a fit recognition of his services. We find that a fund is being raised on behalf of the schoolmaster, and several sums of money have already been subscribed. It is to be hoped that the presentation of the purse will take the form of a public function, so as to encourage others to imitate the example of the brave schoolmaster.

THE CANTONMENT BILL AGITATION.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind protests against the arbitrary provisions of the Cantonment Bill. Says our contemporary: We are glad to notice that the owners of houses in the Cantonment of Poona have met and resolved to protest against the arbitrary, nay confiscatory, clauses in the new fangled Cantonment Bill to which we referred in these columns last week. A well organised and determined agitation is most needed at this juncture to inform the Government of India how objectionable and injurious is their legislation to the rightful owners and how grievously it is calculated to shake the faith of the public in the solemn promises and pledges of the Government. Are we to understand that all sense of justice and righteousness which till late were the distinguishing features of British rule in India is fast flying from the Government and that it is drifting into the deplorable condition which was to be witnessed at the date of their advent into power and authority a hundred and fifty years ago? Let us devoutly hope that for the reputation of British justice itself, the Cantonment Bill will be shorn at its second reading of the still most objectionable features which disfigure it.

THE CORPORATION AND THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

With regard to the resolution passed by the Corporation in the matter of the Colaba Reclamation Scheme, the "Rast Goftar" observes: We are inclined to think that the attitude taken up by the Municipal Corporation, or rather the majority of that body, with regard to the Colaba Reclamation scheme, was far from being a reasonable one. Indeed, the form which the opposition took at the final stage of the discussion, lent colour to the view that the scheme was to be condemned only because it had emanated from a body, whose growing influence a certain section of the Corporation is not disposed to contemplate with equanimity. With all the tall talk that is sometimes indulged in by the wisest of our City fathers, about the Improvement Trust being only a subordinate body to the Corporation, just like the Standing Committee, it is now becoming pretty clear that, so far as its operations are concerned, it is perfectly independent of the Corporation, nay, to a certain extent it has superseded that body. And hence the persistent condemnation by the latter of every measure proposed by the Trust.

The "Gujarati" remarks: The hurry with which the City Improvement Trust Bill was passed in the Legislative Council was justified by the plea of overmastering necessity that was alleged to exist of improving the pestilential areas. All opposition was denounced, the critics of the Bill were ridiculed and those who prayed for more time and fuller discussion of a momentous legislative measure which was the first of its kind in India were held up to public scorn and derision. But now the whole position has been reversed. There is no longer felt any emergent need of carrying out improvements in the most insanitary areas. The first and foremost need is to develop the resources of the Trust by embarking upon schemes in the interests of the influential and articulate sections of the population in Bombay and postponing more pressing schemes of improvement. Even if the success of the Colaba reclamation scheme were less problematical than is believed to be by many, we would not approve of it because its adoption at this stage is opposed to the assurances that were authoritatively given by Lord Sandhurst and inconsistent with the primary intention which the Legislature had in bringing the Trust into existence.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

SAILING RACES.

THE undermentioned races will be held on Saturday next:—

Yachts H' Cap (class A) Race start at 3-15 p. m. Course No. 5—8-8 miles.

Yachts H' Cap (class B) Race start at 3-05 p. m. Course No. 6 followed by Course No. 13 Length of Courses—9-5 miles.

Tomtit class Race start at 2-55 p. m. Course No. 6 reversed—7-4 miles.

Ships' Boats (Eacor Rig) Race start at 2-45 p. m. Course No. 6 followed by Course No. 13. Length of courses—7-2 miles.

Entries for all the above races close at noon on Friday.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Lord Kelvin, 2,332 tons, Captain N Steel, sailed yesterday, for Dunkirk; with a general cargo.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Perseveranza, 2,244 tons, Captain G Vidulich, will sail to-day, for Rangoon, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Onda, 3,489 tons, Captain W W Tucker, sailed yesterday, for Calcutta, via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Colobaria, 3,410 tons, Captain W Gray, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, 17th Jan. with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Crown of Aragon, 1,474 tons, Captain John G Dorward, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Cape Town, 24th December, via Colombo, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Pemba, 986 tons, Captain P H Martyr, will sail to-day, for Persian Gulf, via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Miss D Furniwall, Mr Carson, 18 natives and 150 deck.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O S N Co's steamer Ballaarat, 2,880 tons, Captain R A Peters sailed yesterday, for Shanghai via Colombo and intermediate ports, with his Majesty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Colombo—Mr A R Quaome, Mr F Pieler, Mr F Hanson, Mr H F Dullon, Mr Barbour Lathrop, Mrs Freeman, Miss Carter, Miss Bolting and Mr and Mrs G Goodrick. For Singapore—Mr G Reddick. For Hongkong—Rev Frances Musica. For Yokohama—Mr and Mrs W K Crofford.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JAN. 29.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

Minto .... Hendley.......................R I Marine
H M S Assaye........ Lambert......Wet Basin...Torpedo G'boat
a Torpedo Boat No 100...Lt Comdr J C S Hughes, R N .... —
a Do No 103...Lt Comdr W P Koe, R N........ —

INDIAN DEFENCE RESERVE.

H M S Abyssinia........ ...... Turret-ship
4 Torpedo Boats .... —

a Indian Defence Ships.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
H M S Pomone	2135	Simons			Royal Navy
H M S Plassey					Torpedo G'boat
H M S Magdala		Hewett, R N			Turret Ship
Tenasserim					Receiving Hulk
Assaye	4158	Brown			Transport
Clive		Piffard			Royal I Marine
Noakoping (bque)	593	Mattson			Owen & Okell
Flor de Mar (schr)	121	Nacoda			
Rajpootana	1312	Robinson			M M & Co
Jelunga		Hutchinson			M M & Co
Valentia	2111	Richards			A Montochoff
Kangra	1478	Sharpe			M M & Co
Caledonia	5529	Gordon	London		P & O S N Co
Indra	3923	Crawen			M M & Co
Palitana	1984	Le Marchand	Zanzibar &c		M M & Co
St Kilda	2969	Caffrata			Bombay Co
Valetta	1974	Cubbitt	China	12-2	P & O Co
Pemba	986	Martyr			M M & Co
Simla	1039	Whitehead			do
Henry Bolckow	640	Moloney			P & O Co
Arabia	4467	Parfitt			P & O Co
Chindwara	1501	Howden			M M & Co
Kt. Batchelor	4051	Pain			T M & Co
Queensland	2175	Gray			M M & Co
Bezwada	3270	Smith	China		M M & Co
Culna	1446	Bomber			M M & Co
Nairung	2862	Crebbin			T M & Co
Crown of Aragon	1474	Dorward			W & A G & Co
Colobaria	3410	Gray			M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
29	Crown of Aragon s	Dorward	Cape Town, Dec 24
	Colobaria s	Gray	Calcutta, Jan 17

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	Ballaarat s	Peters	Shanghai
	Lord Kelvin s	Steel	Dunkirk.
	Onda s	Tucker	Calcutta, &c

THE following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Pemba, Martyr, for Persian Gulf.

" Perseveranza, Vidulich, for Rangoon.

THE following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Simla, for Persian Gulf.

" Java, for Persian Gulf.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 25—Strs. Shazada, McLennan, Rangoon, 13th Jan. Santhia, Campbell, London, 11th Dec; Magician Watts, Liverpool, 24th Dec; and Ahmadi, Danison, Bombay, 13th Jan.

Jan. 26—R I M S Canning, Gordon, Gopalpore, 31st Dec.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 25—Strs. Purnea, Ischalva, Den of Ogill, Nawab, Statesman and Mahratta.

Jan. 26—Strs. Comnilla, Baron Balfour, Howick Hall, City of Oxford and Kasara.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

	Vessels.	Arrived from
Jan. 14	Flamingo	Calcutta
23	Beira	Maltemare
24	Rugby	Calcutta
25	Wildenfels	Bremen
25	Clan Maclaren	Glasgow
25	Clan Mackinnon	Coconada
26	Ellora	Calcutta

DAILY IMPORTS—JANUARY 29.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Ogilvy s—1 hogshead sherry, Phipson and Co; 438 cases whisky, D Cowasjee; 25 hogsheads whisky and 50 cases ale and stout, Boyce and Co; 15 cases confectionery, M Abdoolally; 201 cases ale, Robinson Morrison and Co.

City of Lucknow s—12 cases whisky, A H Wheler and Co.

City of Venice s—1 puncheon whisky, Treacher and Co.

Clan Mackenzie s—100 cases whisky, A H Putuck.

FROM LONDON.

Lord Kelvin s—10 cases ink, B Oomajee.

Caledonia s—4 cases medicine, &c, Madon Sons and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Albenga s—250 boxes candles, A E rahi n; 85 cases window glass, A C M Ebramjee; 125 cases candles, A Vallibhoy; 400 cases candles, R A Hoosen; 170 cases candles, B Nuzerally.

FROM HAMBURG.

Albenga s—10 cases beer, D Cowasjee.

Lord Kelvin s—35 cases brandy, S Cowasjee.

Wistow Hall s—200 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardasur and Sons.

Caledonia s—50 cases wine, Boyce and Co.

FROM PORT SAID.

Aston Hall s—40 cases brandy, Walter Pavri and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 29.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—32 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co; 6 pots rose oil, V Ebrahim and Co; 9 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 32 cwt aloefibre, The Bombay Company; 96 cwt olibanum, A H Mowjee and Co; 125 cwt cowhorns and 75 cwt hoofs, N M Raisee.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Ogilvey s—200 bales hemp, Rhjee Oomersy; 700 bales hemp, and 7 cwt gum, Kiddle Reeve and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Djibonte s—2,208 cwt groundnuts, J Fachiri.

FOR HAMBURG.

Valentia s—500 cwt myrabollums, Cossert Co; 1,000 cwts myrabolams, C Purout and Co.

Matin r—100 bales hemp, 7 cwt gum, Kiddle Reeve and Co 110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Djibonte s—4,000 cwt gingellyseed A Blascheck and Co; 2,000 cwt gingelly seed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Moravia s—825 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 37 bales cotton-fly, J C Toddywala; 700 cwt myrabollams, Volkart Brothers; 275 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 140 cwt turmeric, S Callian and Co; 60 cwt gum, M Fatehally and Co.

Imperator s—390 cwt myrabollams, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Georgian Prince s—7,493 cwt teelseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Moravia s—500 cwt castorseed, Volkart Brothers; 1,500 cwt castorseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Georgian Prince s—100 bales cotton, glazebrook, Tejpal and Co; 6,000 cwt gingellyseed, Volkart Brothers; 7,388 cwt tilseed 400 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR KOBE.

Bezwada s—1,000 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 200 bales cotton, Tata and Co; 400 bales cotton, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co; 10 bales cotton, N Fatehally and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Tientsin s—35 bales twist, C Bomanjee and Co; 100 bales twist, Tata and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Kagoshima Maru s—1,000 bales cotton, The Mitsui B Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Tientsin s—95 cwt gum, 45 cwt siona leaves, M M Essabhoy; 82 cwt olibanum and 3 cwt hingda, A C E Motiwalla; 142 cwt sharkfins, and fishmaws, R Dhunjee and Co; 127 bales cotton, C Macdonald and Co; 94 cwt sharkfins, C Ebrahim and Co; 35 bales twist, C Bomonjee and Co.

THE MERCANTILE PRESS COMPANY LIMITED.

AN extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday at the registered office of the Company No. 51, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, Dr. L. G Pinto presided. A resolution was passed appointing the firm of Messrs. Monji Nathabhai and Co., Secretaries and Treasurers of the Company, in place of Messrs. Talakchand and Shapurji who had resigned.

PRESS OPINION.

"MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LTD., have issued their NEW PIANOFORTE CATALOGUE, a very Artistic Booklet splendidly illustrated. This enterprising firm are Agents for some of the best Pianos, amongst which the ERARD deserve special mention. Our readers will remember that a year ago, Messrs. S. & P. Erard with unparalleled generosity, presented the town of Bombay with a magnificent Concert Grand Piano to be used at Concerts. The public at large have scarcely yet learnt how to appreciate the wonderful Musical qualities of those Instruments. True, their noble tone can best be drawn out by an Artist's hand but an Artist is trained more quickly on an Erard than on any other Piano, as its delicate action discourages thumping. Their unassuming appearance and high price tell against them in a country swamped with Cheap Pieces of Furniture, but their sterling qualities of durability and beauty of tone should in time meet with adequate recognition. We wish MARCKS & Co. every success in their endeavour to provide for India High Class Pianos.'

ERARD PIANOFORTES,
SOLE AGENTS,
MARCKS & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"LALIMLI"
(THE RED TAMARIND)
IS THE
TRADE-MARK
OF THE
CAWNPORE
WOOLLEN
MILLS CO., LD.,
CAWNPORE,
and is a
GUARANTEE
that EVERY ARTICLE to which
it is affixed is made of
PURE SOUND WOOL
and
NOTHING BUT WOOL.
ASK FOR
The "LALIMLI" Brand,
and see that you get it.
EVERY DESCRIPTION
OF
PURE WOOL
GOODS MANUFACTURED.

INCLUDING —

FLANNELS	BLANKETS
SERGES	HORSE CLOTHING
TWEEDS	GREAT COAT CLOTHS
BROADCLOTHS	SOCKS
PUTTIES	JERSEYS
NUMPAN	CARDIGANS
BERLIN WOOLS	BALACLAVAS
KNITTING YARNS	SWEATERS
LOBIS	GLOVES
ETC.	ETC.

SEND FOR SAMPLES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.
THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

LECHARD FILS
BORDEAUX
SAINT-JULIEN.
THIS WINE is produced solely from grapes grown in the district of Saint-Julien in a vineyard the property of Messrs. LECHARD FILS. This is a guarantee in itself of its purity, and permits the growers to recommend it as a thoroughly
SOUND and GENUINE LIGHT WINE.
SOLD BY ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W.C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE, LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED.
CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by a Line of Steamers.
ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co. on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the Boat on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths. from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	4	0	2
B Mandvi, Cumbala Hill and Dongri	3	5	30
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	11	13	23
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill	7	9	17
Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	39	22	44
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	4	5	12
G Mahim and Worli	2	2	10
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	11	23
Total	70	67	161
Total plague deaths to date	102,777	89,261	
Same date last year	97	90	242

ARTISTIC HOUSE
FURNISHING
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
M. BRESLAUER & Co.,
COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS & DECORATORS,
9, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY,
HAVE OPENED BUSINESS at the above Address, and have on view some of the Choisest and Newest design of:—
Furniture, Silks, Tapestries, Cretonnes, Art Muslins, Curtains, Carpets, Table Linens, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Towels, Blankets, Plated Ware, Cutlery and Glassware, Dinner and Tea Sets, Toilet Sets, and Pottery, Leather Bags, Travelling Trunks, Rugs, Hinks, Lamps of all descriptions.
PATTERNS, PRICE LISTS, AND DESIGNS SENT ON APPLICATION.
ALL ORDERS WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

LUND AND BLOCKLEY,
ART JEWELLERS
AND
SILVERSMITHS
By Appointment.
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN
GOLD AND SILVER
SUITABLE FOR
WEDDING PRESENTS,
SPORTS AND GYMKHANA PRIZES.
MODERATE PRICES.
INSPECTION INVITED.

PIANOS
BY
ALL THE LEADING MAKERS,
Special terms for Cash
or
Monthly Payments.
S. ROSE & Co.
FORT, BOMBAY.

SOFT TWEED CAPS.
SILK LINED,
NEW CHECKS, SMART SHAPES, } From Rs. 3-8.
SOFT TWEED HATS,
HEATHER MIXTURES, SILK LINED. } Rs. 5-8
"CURZON" HELMETS,
LIGHT WEIGHT, EASY FITTING. } Rs. 11-8.
ALPINE FRENCH STRAWS,
EASY FITTING, Rs. 7-8.
Asquith & Lord
OPP. CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING R. V. A.
Bombay, 30th January 1902.

1. There will be 10-inch R M L Gun drill at both Headquarters, to-day (Thursday), at 3-45 p.m.
2. The Proficiency Class will meet at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters to-day (Thursday) after drill.
3. The Corps will parade at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder, on Saturday, the 1st February, 1902, at 4 p.m. sharp, to proceed to Colaba North Fort to continue the annual Gun Target practice.
Dress:—Drill order, without arms. Putties to be worn.
By Order,
G. STODDART, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

DESAI.—Too late for insertion.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1902.

ANOTHER HISTORICAL PARALLEL.

"SCOUT" in Blackwood's Magazine proceeds on safer lines than Mr. Chamberlain in instituting a parallel between past and present methods of warfare. The writer demonstrates that the dogged and persistently harassing resistance we are still encountering from the Boer guerillas is in no way abnormal or extraordinary, but, judging from the teachings of history, only what was to be expected under the circumstances of that conflict. Mr. Chamberlain was endeavouring to point out that to his constituents when he raised the ire of our Teutonic neighbours. It was unfortunate he did not look to history more remote for his comparison. Blackwood's writer goes back to the beginning of the century, and instead of attempting to justify our methods, preaches patience from a text less likely to cause heart-burning. We agree with the writer in his contention that too much must not be made of what are called the lessons of the war. As it is a war of regular troops on one side against wholly irregular ones on the other, there is a risk that we may be so impressed by the trouble we have experienced in subduing them, that we may be inclined to magnify their importance unduly, and so be tempted to try and convert our regular regiments into an indifferent imitation of Boer commandoes, forgetting that generations of special habits of life are required to turn out men capable of carrying on guerilla warfare, and forgetting also that in the long run, the regular, disciplined troops always prevail over the irregulars. There is a point of which sight must not be lost. If we go too far in the direction towards which there are signs of our tending, we may one day find ourselves trying to oppose a regularly organised and disciplined European Army with a necessarily bad imitation of Boer commandos, without having the base on which to fall back and rally. We shall never have to fight with Boers again and the methods we have been employing will not be of any service in future warfare. But the one lesson of all others, to be kept before a restless public, is that they should exercise patience. Guerillas were ever difficult to deal with, and it is necessary that the public should afford every possible help to the commanders, who, as our telegrams tell us daily, are successfully, if slowly, strangling the hydra-headed monster. Little reverses, such as that reported to day in the outflanking of a Yeomanry patrol at Riotolei are inevitable, but the net result is the attrition of the enemy to the number of four or five hundred every week.

To the impatient and those who vainly imagine that this process could be expedited, we would commend a perusal of "Scout's" paper. He carries us back to the Peninsula to renew acquaintance with the Spaniard who, if they did not invent guerilla warfare, were its most noteworthy exponents. The high and barren mountains which surround and intersect Spain, the writer reminds us, quoting from de Rocca's Memoirs, "were peopled by warlike tribes always armed for the purpose of smuggling and accustomed to baffle the regular troops of their own country, which were frequently sent in pursuit of them. Thus the untamed character of its inhabitants, the mildness of the climate which admits of living in the open are almost all the year, the inaccessible retreats of the mountains, all combined to give the Spaniards numberless facilities for escaping from their conquerors and for multiplying their own forces, whether by transporting them rapidly to those points where the French were weak or by securing their escape from pursuit. The Boers in many ways, as the author shows, drawing his parallel, resemble the Spaniards at that time. Their individuality is remarkably strong, their manners and prejudices make them a race apart, and the nature of their country is very favourable to their irregular methods of warfare, as was that of Spain to the methods of the guerilleros. Again, says "Scout," the Boers know that it is the irrevocable intention of Great Britain that the late republics shall never regain the independence which was originally granted as an act of grace, and which they have so grossly abused. The Dopper Ministers, as the priests in Spain, wield great influence, while the individual Boer regards resistance to the British as his own private quarrel, and to a great extent fights for his own hand. Among the Boers, as among Spaniards every man is a warrior, always armed and thoroughly trained to the method of warfare best suited to his country. The points of similarity do not end here. In each case the enemy consisted of regular troops "with the want of mobility inseparable from formed and disciplined bodies, however, lightly equipped and quite ignorant of the country in which they were fighting." 'Scout" gives prominence to a striking parallel in the unwarranted belief held in each case by the Commander-in-Chief of the invading armies, that the occupation of the capital and the overthrow of the Government would end the War. M. de Rocca tells us that Napoleon "earnestly desired the reduction of Madrid to have the appearance of a voluntary submission. It was thus generally believed that the whole of Spain would follow the example of the capital." Europe too believed that Napoleon's troops had only to march to Madrid to complete the subjection of Spain and to organise the country in the French manner, and to increase her means of conquest of all the resources of the vanquished enemy.

Lord Roberts has been somewhat seriously criticised for declaring when he returned home that the war was at an end. It has been tated by his critics that he made this statement with the sole object of helping Lord Salisbury and his party back to power. But that contention is unworthy of acceptance. The war, as properly so called, was at an end. The suppression of guerillas, maraudering bands as we prefer to call them, is not war, but a measure of police. Napoleon could not foresee the continued resistance of the guerillas. Lord Roberts had the teachings of history to guide him, and was doubtless full well aware that although all organised opposition was at an end, the governments overthrown and their capitals in his hands that a prolonged resistance by scattered, mobile bands was certain to follow. He treated them however as honourable opponents, and Lord Kitchener has consistently done the same. "Scout" shows that, on the whole, the Boers have been kept under better control than were the guerilleros of Spain, and that the effect of the hundred years which have elapsed between the two struggles helped materially to crush the blood-thirsty instinct which cannot but come to the top when men are engaged in deadly combat. There are many instances of this, some of them, it must be admitted, telling in favour of the Boers very greatly as compared with the Spaniards. M. de Rocca tells us that the people of Spain were animated solely by religious patriotism, that they had no practical knowledge of discipline or the laws of war. They easily abandoned their standards after a reverse of fortune, and never considered themselves bound to keep faith with their enemies. This extract "Scout" quotes as showing that breaches,—often from ignorance—of the laws of war, such as breaking parole, abuse of the white flag, and the employment of illegal missiles are not peculiar to the enemy we are now fighting in Africa, but are probably common to all nations when they urge irregular warfare with men and officers who have not been trained in the rules of the science. "Similar acts," he writes, "were alleged by the Germans, probably with truth, against the French franc-tireurs in the war of 1870-71." But here the writer treads carelessly for the moment, on ground strewn with a good deal of loose gunpowder. If Mr. Chamberlain had said this, we might have looked out for an outburst of French Anglophobia and a reconciliation with our cousins in Germany.

STATISTICS OF DRINK.

MR. J. HOLT SCHOOLING, has a brief but highly instructive article in the current "Fortnightly Review," that is scarcely encouraging to temperance reformers. We do not need to closely study statistics to be assured that the consumption of intoxicating liquor is generally increasing. That is compatible with a general level of moderation, but it is unsatisfactory to find that while we imagined the habit of individual temperance to be greatly spreading, the actual amount of drunkenness in England, at any rate, has been growing. Temperance advocates, however, may derive some small satisfaction from the fact that we no longer occupy the bad eminence of being the largest consumers of drink in the world. The population of France has been for years steadily increasing its capacity for liquor, and the people of that country now consume a greater quantity of drink, in proportion to their number, than do the inhabitants of the United Kingdom. In a comparison between France, the United Kingdom, Germany and the United States, the French people stand highest in the matter of total consumption per head. Yet it is undoubted that the French people are generally temperate. The explanation of the curious fact that the people who drink the most are the less given to ebriety is to be found in the nature of the liquor they consume. The total drink consumption per ten of the French population is 336 gallons, but in that quantity there are 254 gallons of wine, twenty gallons of spirits, and only 62 gallons of beer. The consumption in the United Kingdom is 332 gallons per ten of the population, only four gallons less than the French total, but 317 gallons represent heady beers. Germany's beer drinking is represented by 275 gallons out of a total of 309 gallons of liquor for every ten persons, but the German beers do not produce the dire results of the British beverages. In regard to America, however, Mr. Holt Schooling discloses the striking fact that the people of the United States consume a smaller amount of intoxicants than the inhabitants of the other countries mentioned. The American total for every ten of the population is 147 gallons, and the consumption per head is less than one half that in any of the other three countries. Perhaps the peculiar characteristics of certain American concoctions have something to do with the national abstemiousness; but it is none the less remarkable. The temperance advocate should be able in this to find a reason why Brother Jonathan is hustling the rest of the universe. Anyhow, Mr. Holt Schooling points the moral, for he observes that the superior sobriety of the American workman, as compared with the Englishman, has often been noticed. He adds that the American superiority in this respect is visible in social grades higher than that of the artizan. Still, though his position in the drink tables is so much more creditable than that of his neighbours, even Brother Jonathan is now consuming much more than he did fifteen years ago. Some students tell us that the American is getting stout, that his figure is approaching a resemblance to that of John Bull; and can it be that this is the result of his increasing consumption of beer? In the latter respect he has progressed at a greater rate than his prototype. The consumption of intoxicants in the United States during the last fifteen years has increased by 20 per cent., which is entirely due to the greater amount of beer drunk. In the United Kingdom the increase has been only thirteen per cent., an addition less than that of any of the other three countries now considered. The United Kingdom has, however, the distinction of contributing the largest amount in drink duties to the National revenue, and in the last five years the convictions for drunkenness in England have increased.

A KATHIAWAR LAND DISPUTE.

ONE of those questions of native land-law in which religion, custom, hereditary right and a hundred and one other things combine to form an almost inextricable maze, has just been submitted for solution and settlement to his Excellency the Viceroy. The land under dispute is at Una, Sakhoda, and other villages in Kathiawar, and they yield an annual income of about two lakhs. His Excellency is being memorialised by Syed Akbar Ali, Syed Khoorshed Ali and others for the recovery of this land, which in 1888 was taken over by the State of Junagadh on the ground that it was granted to the memorialists, the original owners, by the Emperors of Delhi for religious purposes, and that they belonged to the State who succeeded the Emperors of Delhi as Paramount Lord in Kathiawar. The point is this: Had the land been conferred directly on the ancestors of the memorialists by what may be termed a deed of gift, their claim to the land would be almost indisputable. If it was granted to them for religious or charitable purposes, then the claim of the State holds good. In the course of a lengthy argument the memorialists give the history of the manner in which the land was acquired by their forefathers. Their ancestor Syed Jalal came to India at the time of the Ghaznavide expeditions, and along with other chiefs and leaders of Mahmood of Ghazni was allowed to enjoy the lands and properties he had acquired. The lands under dispute therefore have been held by the family of the memorialists since the thirteenth century; and they have all along, so they argue, been the sole rulers of the land, subject only to the paramount powers. They state that they had in their possession several documents which fully established their claim to the title of Jagirdar (landlord), but these were in the possession of the Durbar of Junagadh, which was responsible for the encroachments, and there was little likelihood of their ever being able to regain possession of them. However, they point out that this is a mere matter of detail. A century of possession would give them an indisputable title to the property, and they have held it for at least six centuries. The argument that they held the land by religious tenure they summarily dispose of. Such a thing is impossible, they say, by the first principles of the laws of the Mahommedans. The result of the memorial presented to his Excellency the Viceroy will be watched with a considerable amount of interest.

CHINA AND THE MURDERED MISSIONARIES.

THE attitude of the Chinese court towards the Europeans in China is well illustrated in the somewhat lengthy list of decrees which have been issued in reference to the recent risings in Pinglohsein, Kansua, in which two missionaries were so badly hurt, that they died of their wounds. This is styled in the imperial decrees "a most deplorable event," and the former acting magistrate of Pinglohsein—Wang Shuhfai with Li Hanching, the present incumbent of the same magistracy, Yi Chingan, Lieutenant-Colonel of the district, have all been degraded. Furthermore a period was prescribed for the capture of the offenders, and failing this, the degraded officials are to be dismissed from public service for ever. The decrees state plainly that in the case of the late rising, the local officials neglected their duty. The court expresses deep sympathy with the sufferers however, and orders the summary decapitation of the guilty rioters as soon as they are captured. At the date of the decree, four men had already been seized, and their trial was proceeding. Now, no doubt, their heads will have fallen beneath the executioner's sword. All this we hope is an honest determination to protect the missions at any rate from the violence of the fanatics in the future. A decree referring to the late Boxer insurrection, states that the Emperor and Empress Dowager suffered untold hardships; and that the great calamity had been brought on the country entirely by the Emperor's failure to employ the proper minister to assist in the Council of State. After the court's return to Pekin, which was arranged to take place on the seventh of the present month, His Majesty intended to "proceed at once to the Imperial ancestral temples to offer sacrifices as a mark of his gratitude to the spirits of the Imperial Ancestors for their protection."

THE estimate for the famine expenditure in Bombay for the ensuing financial year is about forty lakhs.

THE railway budget for 1902-03 will probably make provision for State expenditure amounting to 10 1-2 crores.

SIR E. LAW, Financial Member, has returned to Calcutta after visiting Behar to see the progress made in the new sugar industry there.

THE Government of India have decided that electric punkah pulling and lighting shall be installed, in the barracks at Attock, Mian Mir, Jhansi, Bareilly and Umballa.

No definite news has yet reached India regarding the reduction of the overland telegraph rate to 2s. 6d. per word, but it is believed the change in the tariff will be arranged during the current year.

THE harvest of the sea the other day at Aberdeen has probably broken the record within the memory of any living inhabitant. Two hundred and twenty-six tons of fish were brought into the harbour on three different days, and the sales for the week in the public market amounted £20,000.

WHAT promises to be an interesting Chess contest has just begun by telegram between the Revd. J. W. B. Haslam, Chaplain of St. John's Church, Jhelum, and two of the members of the Staunton Chess Club at Calcutta. Mr. Haslam is a Chess enthusiast, and challenged the entire Club, but it was thought fair that two members play him.

HERE is a bit of Hibernianism emanating from the Madras General Hospital. A patient, who, previous to his admission into hospital, was staying with friends, died the other day. The Hospital Sergeant was in a quandary as to who should be addressed as to the removal of the body and surmounted the difficulty by writing the following:—"Patient died—please arrange to remove the body as soon as possible" and addressed it to the dead man at his residence.

THE "Pioneer's" military correspondent sends from London two items of more than usual importance. One, on authority which in the opinion of the correspondent cannot be discredited, is that Lord Roberts will give place to the Duke of Connaught at the War Office before the Coronation. The other is that Lord Milner insists on retaining Lord Kitchener in South Africa, and that the next Commander-in-Chief in India will be Sir William Nicholson.

WE understand that the Viceroy, on completion of his usual autumn tour, will reach Calcutta about December 7th. He will remain there until nearly the end of the month, and then proceed direct to Delhi for the great Proclamation functions. These will be supplemented by chapters of the Star of India and Indian Empire. The military part of the Assembly programme will be on a grand scale, as there will be a large concentration of troops. It will be a comparatively easy matter to bring together at least 30,000 troops at that time of year. The last great concentration was at Rawalpindi in April, 1885, on the occasion of the Amir of Kabul's visit to India. All the high civil and military officials will attend at Delhi, as was the case on January 1st, 1877.

ACCORDING to the Paris "Presse," M. Szepanek, the inventor of a bullet-proof silk material, has just been received by the Czar, who was so struck with the experiments carried out in his presence that he at once ordered two suits of this "impenetrable" silk. Szepanek requested the attendant courtiers to fire at him and to strike at him with daggers. This was done, and neither the bullets nor the knife penetrated the suit he wore. The Austrian Emperor, the Emperor William, and other Monarchs, the "Presse" alleges, have already ordered overcoats and vests from M. Szepanek.

THE SACRED BEETLE.

BIBLICAL ALLUSIONS.

THE "STONY HEART."

THE mere fact that a book on the Egyptian scarab should, if well written, be secure of a demand for "popular" reading is a striking testimony to the splendour of the last century's achievements in the historical reconstruction of antiquity. Mr. Ward's book on the sacred beetle is not of as "popular" a character as the serial publications which are now appearing on the religions and politics of Assyria and ancient Egypt, and to which Professor Sayce, Dr. Wallis Budge, and others are contributing. Nevertheless, it deals with a subject in which an increasingly large class of general readers feel a real interest.

It is only lately, says the "Daily News," that the importance of the relics named scarabs as a clue to the re-discovery of ancient Egyptian life and history has been sufficiently realised. It is unnecessary to give here a detailed description or definition of an object so well known as the scarab. Let it suffice to say that the scarab (the name is a truncated Greek word) is so called from its resemblance in form to that of a beetle, and that it was used as a seal, as an amulet, as a mortuary symbol and as an inscribed and pictorial record of royal decrees, royal names, royal achievements, etc. The immense value of the scarab to the historical inquirer is, therefore, obvious. Scarab collecting has become a pursuit as serious as the collection of ancient coins and manuscripts. Mr. John Ward, in the course of many years, collected hundreds of them, and in the volume before us they are beautifully reproduced, with all the accuracy of photography. These reproductions are arranged, as far as possible, chronologically. From the notes which accompany them, as also from the preface and the introduction, the reader will derive many a curious and suggestive glimpse of the life of the ancient Egyptians during more than three thousand years of their history. For though scarabs appear to have fallen into disuse in the fifth or sixth century B.C., there are specimens of them at least as old as the third dynasty (about 4212 B.C.).

For thousands of years the scarab was as sacred and universal a symbol throughout the Egyptian world as the Cross has, for nineteen centuries, been throughout Christendom. And it would appear that, whatever else it stood for, it symbolised regeneration, resurrection and life beyond the grave. Why the Egyptians chose the beetle as a symbol of resurrection—of re-birth—is a question somewhat too complicated for discussion in this short article. We pass on to Mr. Ward's explications of the belief: "The scarab was, in at least one of its uses, an amulet and was placed over the heart of the mummy, or was used to replace the heart itself when removed in the process of embalming, for the embalmers, for some unknown reason, did not replace the heart in the body.

Perhaps the stony heart was supposed to have the power of restoring to life the heart of the deceased on the day of resurrection; or it may have been the idea to provide the body with an artificial heart to replace its original one which had with its life returned to the Gods who gave it. These 'stony heart' scarabs were specially made for the purpose and are of large size. . . . They are mostly composed of a hard, yellowish, or dark green stone and bear long inscriptions on the face, mostly taken from the 'Book of the Dead.' Some of these refer to 'a new heart,' being supplied in exchange for the natural one when the deceased comes to be 'justified,' and resurrection assured by the act of this magical substitute. . The ancient Egyptians were firm believers in a future state, in which soul and body were re-united and hence they were most anxious to preserve the body for its future re-union with the spirit. . . And scarabs were buried with the mummies in hope of facilitating this happy result. Scarabs were also suspended to the neck and wrists, and put among the trappings of the mummy."

We need not point out the significance of the foregoing facts, in speculations upon religious evolution. Was the Hebrew prophet Ezekiel designedly borrowing a metaphor from Gentile belief and custom? when he wrote, "I will take the stony heart out of their flesh, and give them a heart of flesh." Or the Psalmist, when he exclaimed, "Create in me a new heart, O God?" As long as the Egyptian faith endured, writes Mr. Ward, "the figure of the Scarab was considered by its votaries as the sign of their religion, much in the same way as the Cross became the symbol of Christianity."

The picture which stands first in Mr. Ward's lists is that of a scarab of King Neb-ka-Rai, first King of the third dynasty, who is supposed to have reigned some four thousand two hundred years B.C. Next comes the scarab of the King who built the second pyramid at Gizehn near Cairo, as also the beautiful granite temple near the great Sphinx. This King, Khafrai, reigned 3908-3845 B.C. But we must contect ourselves with a very few examples from the large number the photographic pictures of which, duly numbered for instant reference, are spread over nearly a hundred of Mr. Ward's pages. The Scarab of Usertesen I. (2758 B.C.) interests one, because the King whose name it bears was a great and beneficent ruler, who completed the reclamation of the Fayoum (task begun by his father), and of whom it was written that, "when famine came he made the people live." Unless he is misdescribed, the King was vastly more moral a personage than the Hebrew Vizier, Joseph, who exploited Egypt and its people a thousand years later. King Apepa (of the Hyksos, an Asiatic dynasty) is supposed by some authorities to have been the Pharaoh under whom Joseph became Prime Minister; his scarab is shown in this collection. His date is about 1892-1837 B. C. As regards Joseph's alleged relations with him, Mr. Ward writes:

"A Semitic race would favour the Hebrews, who kept flocks and herds like themselves, while 'shepherds were an abomination to the Egyptians.' This may account for the Hebrews being allowed to settle in the land of Egypt, and one of their tribes men being permitted to rise to the position of Prime Minister of the greatest country in the world."

Persecution of the Israelites began a century later, when the Hyksos kings were expelled and the eighteenth dynasty of native kings took their place. Mr. Ward's notes on the scarab of King Aahmes, of Thothmes II., and Thothmes III., and Amenhotep IV., touch significantly upon architecture, and decadence of the old Egyptian faith. The builders of the Parthenon did not know that more than two thousand years before their time (in the reign of Thothmes II. and his gifted Queen Hatasu) there was erected at Thebes a temple, stately and beautiful in a style like their own Doric—an architectural achievement worthy even of their own Greece. Thothmes III. (1602 B.C.), the greatest of the conquering Pharaohs, has his memorial in Cockayne—that grotesquely misplaced obeliak (on the Embankment), which nursemaids gaze at vacantly as they wheel their perambulators.

The scarab of Sety I. (1347 B.C.) reminds Mr Ward that this good King's coffin is in the Soane Museum, London, though "his remains are in the Cairo Museum." Says Mr. Ward: "It seems a pity that this good man's coffin should not be restored to his splendid tomb at Thebes, and his fine mummy placed reverently in its alabaster sarcophagus once more." Now that Egypt is under British control, this could safely be done." Most people of right thinking and feeling will heartily agree with the author. Mr Ward might have added that since the British occupation the Egyptian themselves have made a beginning with the preservation of their wonderful monuments. Such monuments as we have named are not and never can be, at home in England; their home is their native Egypt. Of Rameses II., many of whose scarabs are pictured in this volume, we can only say that he was a wildish Jingo and a vain insatiable self-advertiser, under whom the irretrievable decay of Egypt in religion and politics began.

But this is a long story, much too long either for this column or for Mr. Ward's notes. Let us say, in conclusion, that Mr. Ward's volume will be a most useful guide to collectors, and, indeed, to all students of ancient Egypt.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE PROSPECTS OF PEACE.

OVERTURES BY THE DUTCH GOVERNMENT.

THE PROCESS OF ATTRITION.

MORE CAPTURES BY BRUCE HAMILTON.

YEOMANRY PATROL OUTFLANKED.

CANADIANS FOR THE CAPE.

LONDON, JAN. 28.

In the House of Commons to-night, Mr. Balfour, replying to a question, said that no overtures had been received from anyone authorised to speak on behalf of the Boers. A communication, however, was received late last Saturday from the Dutch Government, which was now under consideration, and he hoped shortly to lay the communication with the reply of the British Government on the table of the House.

A despatch from Lord Kitchener, dated the 27th inst., says that the number of Boers killed, wounded and taken prisoners or surrendered during the past week is 426.

General Bruce Hamilton captured 94 Boers, including three prominent officers, on the 25th inst., and the captures made by Plumer's column on the 25th numbered 55.

A strong Yeomanry patrol under Colonel Chesney and belonging to Methuen's column has been outflanked near Rietolei, and 13 were killed and wounded and 41 captured and afterwards released.

The transport Victorian with three Canadian Squadrons and a Field Hospital has sailed from Halifax for South Africa.

CONVALESCENT OFFICERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 29.

The following officers, who have been reported wounded or seriously ill in various engagements in South Africa, have recovered and returned to duty:—Major Maude, 2nd Dragoons; Major Allenby, 6th Dragoons; Captain Tremayne, 13th Hussars; Lieutenant Twyford, 7th Dragoons; Lieutenant Lyon, 18th Hussars; 2nd Lieutenant Cole, 10th Hussars; Major Jervois and Captain Edwards, R. A.; Major Margesson, 2nd Norfolks; Captain Murray, 2nd Royal Highlanders; Lieutenants Hurt, 1st Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Jenkins, 1st West Ridings, Morris, 2nd West Kents, Williams, 4th Shropshire Light Infantry, Hedlam, 1st York Lancashires, Walsh, 2nd [illegible] Waller, 4th Royal Irish Rifles, and 2nd [illegible]ins, 2nd Gordon Highlanders.

[illegible]UTER'S AGENCY.)

[illegible]ST INDIES.

[illegible]NDON, JAN. 28

[illegible] for the Danish [illegible]

[illegible]N MALTA.

[illegible]N. 29.

[illegible]mmons [illegible]talian [illegible] pre- [illegible]tion [illegible]

SUPPL[illegible]NTARY ESTIM[illegible]

A supplementary estimate of five mil[illegible] cover the additional war expenditure to th[illegible] March will be presented on Friday, and it inc[illegible] two millions for remounts.

THE DEWSBURY ELECTION.

The seat for Dewsbury, rendered vacant by the retirement of Mr. Oldroyd, has been won by Mr. Runciman, the Liberal candidate, who polled 5,660 votes, whilst Mr. Haley the Unionist candidate polled 4,512, and Mr. Quelch the Socialist polled 1,597.

PEKING NEWS.

The Emperor and Empress of China have received the foreign ministers in audience. The Austrian Minister said he hoped the restored friendly relations would become closer.

The Dowager Empress expressed regret for the past, and gave assurances for the future.

Russia is disposed to yield the main objections of China to the Manchurian Treaty, but attaches great importance to securing the signature to the agreement between China and the Russo-Chinese Bank.

PLAGUE RETURNS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 29.

The plague deaths in India rose last week to over eleven thousand, the large increases being reported in the Bombay Presidency and Punjab, which had 4,622 and 3,040 deaths, respectively; elsewhere little change is reported.

CHIEFS' COLLEGES CONFERENCE.

The Viceroy has attended all the meetings of the Chiefs' Colleges Conference, which has been sitting here. The general deliberations are likely to be completed to-day, after which the Conference will break up, the educational members only remaining to settle details.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JAN. 28.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Monroe, arrived here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Maclean, arrived this morning.

HONGKONG, JAN. 29

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Nankin (extra) left here for Bombay this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 28.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownuggar 3 28-32.
The Manchester Market has been steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	93 13-16
3 per cent. Rentes	100 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	107 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	64 1-2
Bar Silver	25 1-2

VISITORS TO INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 29.

The Grand Dukes Cyrille and Boris Vladimirovitch, cousins of the Czar, will visit India shortly.

THE MYSORE GOVERNMENT MINING LEASES.

RENEWED FOR THIRTY YEARS

The vexed question of Mysore mining leases has now been definitely settled. On the expiration of the present leases, they will be renewed for a further period of thirty years, the Mysore Government receiving in addition to the present five per cent. royalty of two and-a-half per cent. on dividends declared by the Mining companies.

PERMITS TO SOUTH AFRICA.

A communique to-day issued states that the High Commissioner for South Africa desires it to be known that permits to proceed to the Transvaal from the ports are still only granted in the case of civilians to bonafide refugees, Government employes and persons engaged in the service of a public nature.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC CONFERENCE.

It has been arranged to hold a Railway Traffic Conference at Calcutta, on Monday, 24th proximo, to consider the formation of a permanent Annual Railway Traffic Conference, under the direct management of the railways, in place of the Periodical Conferences now held under the ægis of the Government.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 29.

Estimates have been called for by the Government for two additional Companies of Bombay Sappers, also for a Fortress Company of Sappers at Aden.

Arrangements are being made for the purchase of horses for two British Cavalry Regiments, which are to take the place in India of the 3rd and 20th Hussars, lately despatched to South Africa.

Full staff pay, in place of half, is sanctioned to all officers acting for those on special South African and China leave.

It has been decided that the strength of Depot Companies be the same in all the three Indian Sapper Corps. This involves a reduction in the Depot Company of the Madras Sappers to the percentage proposed for Bombay, which is fifteen per cent in native ranks as the strength of the corps.

Major Glendow-Newcomen presents the Cawnpore Light Horse with a ·303 Maxim Machine gun.

Captains Southey, Bombay Lancers and Roosmale-Cocq, 32nd Bombay Infantry; Ford, 4th Bombay Rifles; Jacob, 16th Bombay Rifles; Dacosta, 5th Bombay Cavalry; Saunders, 2nd Lancers Hyderabad Contingent, and Stuart, 25th Bombay Rifles, are seconded in their Regiments on joining the Transport Corps.

The establishment of Government Grass and Dairy Farms is eventually to comprise about ten officers and sixty subordinates recruited from classes held annually at Allahabad. The Government of India have just sanctioned the admission of three officers to each of the next two of these classes to be seconded in their regiments from the date of their joining the class. Another non-commissioned class of twenty also is to be formed.

The Royal Indian Marine Steamer "Canning" is expected to arrive at Bombay from Rangoon on 15th February, with the following drafts for South Africa, which, on arrival, will be attached to Colaba Depot, pending embarkation:—1st East Kent Regiment—1 Officer, 150 N.-C. O.'s and men; 1st Royal Fusiliers—1 Officer, 150 N.-C. O.'s and men; 2nd West Riding Regiment—1 Officer, 150 N.-C. O.'s and men.

The Bombay Volunteer Artillery will hold a Camp of Exercise at Mahaluxmi Fort, from Wednesday, the 19th February, to 1st March. The General Officer Commanding will take the [illegible]ection of the Corps, at Mahaluxmi, Fort, on [illegible] the 1st March.

[illegible]fied for information that a field day, in [illegible] at Borivli and Santa Cruz will take [illegible] on Monday next, the 3rd February. [illegible]ve Infantry Regiments have been [illegible]3 rifle, namely, the 1st Punjab [illegible]ail Khan; the 30th Punjab [illegible] the 33rd Punjab Infantry at [illegible] 4th Madras Pioneers at [illegible]

[illegible] Office have recently decided that entrenching tools are no longer to be carried on the person in the case of ordinary infantry regiments.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS, JANUARY 29.—Stretton, Capt., Bombay, Cheshire Regiment, on duty from Quetta.

Cameron, Capt., Bombay, R. E., on duty from Karachi.

Lindsay, Major, Bombay, Retired List, proceeding to England from Mhow.

Robertson, Capt., Beng., I. M. S., proceeding to South Africa.

Carey, Lieut., Beng., York Regt., on leave from Deolali.

DEPARTURES, JANUARY 29.—Kinloch, Major, Punj., 2nd King's R. Rifle to join to Rawal Pindi.

Hydson, Major, Bombay, 20th M. I. from leave to Raipur.

Forbes, 2nd Lieut., Bo., Shropshire L. I. on duty to Poona.

Bartrum, Capt., Bombay, West York, on duty at Karachi.

Campbell, 2nd Lieut., Bo., The Royal Scots on duty to Khandalla.

Carey, Lieut., Beng., York Regiment, on duty to Deolali.

THE DIOCESE OF DAMAUN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—My attention has been drawn to a letter which appeared in your issue of 20th instant under the heading of "The Diocese of Damaun," signed "A Parishioner." "A Parishioner" has certainly not given the facts of the case which have been perverted to a certain extent. I give below the true state of affairs:—

The Curate of the Church of St. John the Baptist, Thana, obtained leave of absence for 20 days for the occasion of the wedding of his sister in Damaun, and arrived here on Friday two days before the wedding, which took place on Sunday the 13th October last. The second day of the wedding a telegram was received by him from his Vicar requesting his presence at Thana to resume his duties. As some of your readers are probably aware the journey to Damaun is a tiresome one, as the bullock-drive from the station to the town is some 8 miles and the conveyance and roads are anything but satisfactory. This added to the worry consequent on a wedding function told upon the Rev. Mr. D'Souza's health, and he was greatly indisposed. He was not in a position to repeat the journey to Thana; however, he immediately prepared himself to obey the summons of his Vicar, but was strongly pressed by his relations and friends including myself, I am his near neighbour in Damaun, not to attempt the journey in his then condition of health. As soon, however, as he was slightly better and in a safe condition to return, he proceeded to Thana, and resumed his duties on Friday in the same week. "A Parishioner" will thus see that Mr. D'Souza only availed himself of 8 days' leave instead of a fortnight as mentioned by him. It is well known that the Rev. Mr. D'Souza is a man of a very quiet nature and your correspondent has obviously taken advantage of his good nature.

A DAMAUNIST.

Damaun, January 24.

[This correspondence is now closed.—ED., B. G.]

THE annual statistics of the French snail-rearing industry have just been published. Paris alone, in the twelvemonth, consumed 800 tons of snails. The animals are bred in Burgundy and Savoy, where they are kept in enclosures formed of tarred palings, which they cannot climb over, and are fed upon vine leaves. It is said they thus acquire the delicate flavour of a superior Burgundy wine; but the flavour is, in practice, generally overwhelmed by an extensive admixture of chopped garlic.

THE WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES.

On Tuesday evening Mr. Rajaram Ramkrishna Bhagawat, delivered the second of the series of lectures on "Sanskrit and Prakrit languages derived from it, at St. Xavier's College. The subject for the evening was the Declension of Nouns in the course of which the lecturer explained that the following are the various periods in the development of the Sanskrit language, arrived at by a study of the system of Panini, the great Grammarian. I.—Period of the non-recognition of cases. In this period three numbers were recognised, but no case. II.—Period of the two vs and ys, the one "heavy" the other "light." Each of the other semi-vowels also had possibly a "heavy" and a "light" pronunciation. Panini has preserved the memory of the two vs and ys, but not of the two hs, rs or ls. III.—Period of the semi-vowels hy, v, r, l. The vowel a, short or long, was undoubtedly required for pronunciation, but there was no recognition of it. IV.—Period of the reduction of the five semi-vowels h, y, v, r, l, to the five vowels a, i, u, ri, li, respectively. The "heavy" semi-vowels produced the "long" vowels, while the "light" the corresponding "short" ones. V.—Period of the non-recognition of the vowel li. The vowel li is found in the second Aphorism, but Panini seems to take no notice of it. The tradition in not ascribing to the great Grammarian the authorship of the Fourteen Alphabet Aphorisms, the second of which contains the vowel li, must therefore be correct. VI.—Period of the diphthongs ai and au. There are notices of both in the work of Panini, though neither has been recognised in it. The work of Panini cannot therefore be a work of one age or of one hand. VII.—Period of the Triphthongs. How ai and au the older diphthongs became triphthongs in the age of Panini. VIII.—Period of the short e and o; also of the long a and short as. Panini has noticed both these periods in his work. There were thus two Reduction Periods—the earlier and the later. In the earlier, the y and v, or rather ay and av, were reduced to e and o short or long; in the later, to i and u, short and long. The earlier has been noticed, but not recognised, in the work of Panini. The great Grammarian could not do without noticing the "long" Reduction, but he has again not recognised it; he recognises only the "short" Reduction. IX.—Period of the Primary stems of nouns ending in a consonant. The earlier stems ended in a consonant. The stems understood as ending in a, a, i, i, u, u, ri or ri ended in earlier times in one of the semivowels y, v or r. X.—Period of the non-recognition of genders. In this Period, the Neuter forms alone existed. XI.—Period of the recognition of two genders. In this Period, the Neuter formed the In-animate, while the Masculine and the Feminine, the animate gender. XII.—Period of the recognition of three genders. In this Period, the Animate was split up into the Masculine and the Feminine. XIII.—Age prehistoric and Age historic. The Period of one Case and of the two Cases formed the Age Pre-historic, while the Period of more than two Cases the Age Historic. XIV.—Period of three Cases—the first, the intermediate, and the last. XV.—Period of four Cases—the First, the Intermediate, the Possessive, and the Locative. XVI.—Period of five Cases—the First, the Intermediate, the Dative-Ablative, the Possessive, and the Locative. XVII.—Period of six Cases—the First, the Intermediate, the Dative, the Ablative, the Possessive, and the Locative. XVIII.—Period of seven Cases—the Nominative—Vocative, the Objective, the Instrumental, the Dative, the Ablative, the Possessive, and the Locative. XIX.—Period of eight Cases—the Nominative, the Vocative, the Objective, Instrumental, the Dative, the Ablative, the Possessive, and the Locative. The great Grammarian has thrown a side-light more or less copious and strong on various minor points of greater or less importance and interest. Hence the great value of the Eight Lectures of Panini from more than one stand-point.

Last evening the lecturer continued his remarks on the Declension of Nouns and observed in regard to the Pre-historic Age (Period I), that the Stems of Nouns were made up of one or more consonant-sounds, without a vowel. There were six Series—the h, the y, the v, the r, the m, and the n Series, each Series consisting of two Terms, each Term began with a, and ended with one of the six serial consonants, h, y, v, r, m or n, the medial consonant being either the semi-vowel y or v. These formed the semi-vowel and nasal Series. The spirants h, s, s, and sh also formed the four Spirant Series. The semivowel h, was confounded with or became merged into the spirant h, and the semi-vowel h Series was lost. Thus the number of Series, which originally stood at ten, was reduced to nine. There were two zs, the one of the class of z in "zebra", and the other of the class of z in "seizure"; the Avesta has preserved both, though Sanskrit has lost one, Marathi has both. These two zs produced the spirants h, s, s, and sh. The guttural, the palatal, the lingual, the dental, and the labial sound having evaporated, the h was left behind. Thus there were three hs—the semi-vowel, the spirant, and the "residual." The Visarga when changed into v, r, y, represents the semi-vowel h; when changed into s, s, or, sh, the spirant h the residual h represents either the hard or the soft aspirate, whose residue it forms. All the terms were modifications of ayn, ayn standing for "one." The idea of singular was inherent in the stem g, the dual was formed by adding the "term" avs or avn;g avs or g-avn (one) cow one "two cows." The plural was formed by adding the term avv to the former, and ayy to the latter; g-avs avv or g-avn-ayy meant "one (cow") o-e "one three cows. This was the "repitetion" plural. The dual gavh also was changed into the plural by modulating the voice; this was the "modulation" plural. There was also a Period, when the singular was formed by adding one of the "terms" to the stem. The dual thus became the singular. The Primary stem or base was without a vowel. The "secondary" base was gav-gav; the "tertiary" base was ga-va-y. The "secondary" base was mono-syllabic, the "tertiary dis-syllabic. Both gav and gav are found in the declension of classical go "cow" the second (gav-av and gav-ah) being inserted for pronunciation. New stems were formed by the shifting the vowel; dya-v "heaven" producing da-yv, which of was the modified "secondary"; dayv-any was the modified "tertiary", while day-vat-ay was the modified "quaternary" base formed from day, the Primary stem; the quaternary was tri-syllabic.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS HERE.

THE special train bearing the great Equestrian arrived and safely landed its mass of living freight. The huge elephant trumpeted its arrival, and the tigers gave their mild assistance to the din as the train pulled up at the end of the long and wearisome journey. The circus people know how to handle things with dispatch, and in a short space of time the vast caravan was moving towards the maidan to be in readiness for the grand opening which takes place this evening. It hardly seems possible but the facts speak for themselves. The monster show is now in its quarters on the maidan ready for the evening performance. The Box office at the circus is open from 10 to 6 p. m.

DR. HANS SAUER, brother of the ex-Minister of Works at the Cape, who was over in England with Mr. Merriman in the summer, will make his debut in English politics at the Dewsbury by-election, and will, it is said, have some information of a remarkable character to give. Dr. Sauer, with his brother, was born and bred in South Africa, his grandfather having settled there, and he is consequently a true Afrikander.

A SYNDICATE of silk-merchants has been formed in New York for the purpose of introducing spider-silk as a commercial commodity into the American Continent. It is stated that no difficulty has been experienced in acclimatising the most prolific species of African and Brazilian spiders, some of which weave webs from eight to twelve feet in diameter, and quite as strong as the ordinary silk of commerce. The most valuable web is that spun by an African spider. The thread is yellow in colour, and so like the product of the silkworm that it can scarcely be distinguished from it. A popular society fad is to possess gloves woven from the silk. They command exorbitant prices, as much as from fifty to a hundred dollars being paid for a single pair.

LADY NORTHCOTE AT THE MAHIM "DARGAH."

THE fair held at Mahim at the "Durgah" of Pir Magdum Saheb commenced last Friday in celebration of the anniversary of the saint yesterday afternoon H. E. Lady Northcote accompanied by Lady Crawford, Mrs. Ross, Col. Croly, Captain the Hon. Beresford, Greville and Captain Slone, Stanley, Aides-de-Camp, visited the fair and the "Dargah" where her Excellency and party were received by Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan, trustee of the "Dargah" and Sardar Khan Bahadur Mir Abdool Alli. Her Excellency attended by the Nawab zada Nasrullah-Khan and the Sardar—went over the fair and paid a visit to the "Dargah" where the Koran written some six hundred years ago and several other things belonging to the "Dargah" were shown to her. Her Excellency's visit to this most important "Dargah" in the Bombay Presidency was looked upon as a mark of regard for the religious feelings of His Majesty the Emperor's Muhamedan subjects and very much delighted the Muhamedans from highest to the lowest as was evidenced by the respectful cordial and loyal manner with which her Excellency was received by thousands of people who were at the fair and lined the roads. Lady Northcote and party were garlanded at Mr. Mahomed Alli Rogay's house by Nawabzada. The police arrangements under the supervision of the Sirdar and Superintendent Saunderson were excellent.

SOME CURIOUS EPITAPHS.

WHAT THE LIVING THINK OF THE DEAD.

(COMPILED BY T. J. T.)

A CORRESPONDENT has been at pains to make a collection of churchyard wit and humour as revealed by tombstone epitaphs of which the following are specimens:—

From Brancepeth churchyard, Durham, on the tombstone of a celebrated Surgeon:—

What I was some may relate;
What I am now is all men's fate;
What I shall be none can explain,
Until he that calls again.

DR. JENNER.

Within this tomb hath found a resting-place,
The great physician of the human race;
Immortal Jenner—whose gigantic mind,
Brought life and health to more than half mankind.
Let rescued Infancy his worth proclaim,
And lisp out blessings on his honour'd name;
And radiant Beauty drop one grateful tear,
For Beauty's truest friend lies buried here.

On Dr. Stafford, a remarkably fat man:—

Take heed, O good traveller, and do not tread hard,
For here lies Dr. Stafford in all this churchyard.

At Peterborough Cathedral, on the tomb of a midwife named "Jane Parker," ob. 1653:—

Heare lyeth a midwife brought to bed,
Deliveresse delivered;
Her body being churched here,
Her soul gives thanks in yonder sphere.

In St. Martins, Leicester, is a Latin epitaph on Mr. Richard Walker, Surgeon, of which the following is a free translation:—

Here lies Richard Walker, late Surgeon, no squire,
In person and manners as plain as a friar;
He doctor'd his patients with no small address,
But sometimes, like others, proceeded by guess;
Obliging and honest to all—aye, his wife—
Fit to live, fit to die, thus ended his life;
Sept. 19, 1761, in his 85th year.
To a father so kind, his son John, a great wit,
For whom in the middle his fortune he split,
Tho' younger, inspir'd by grief, gratitude, joy,
Erected this monument for the old boy.

In Luton Church:—

Here lies the body of Thomas Procter,
Who lived and died without a doctor.

From Cheltenham Churchyard:—

Here lies the body of "Molly Dickie," the wife of Hall Dickie, tailor.
Two Great Physicians first my loving husband tried,
To cure my pain,
In vain;
At last he got a third,
And then I died.

In Cheltenham Churchyard:—

Here lie I and my two daughters,
Killed by drinking Cheltenham waters;
If we had stuck to Epsom salts,
We shouldn't be lying in these here vaults.

On a Wife:

I laid my wife beneath this stone
For her repose and for my own.
Here lies my wife. Here let her lie!
She's at rest—and so am I.

In a Churchyard near Canterbury:—

Of children in all she bore twenty-four;
Thank the Lord there will be no more.

From Painswick Churchyard, near Stroud, Gloucestershire:—

My wife is dead, and here she lies,
Nobody laughs and nobody cries:
Where she is gone to and how she fares,
Nobody knows, and nobody cares.

From Newport Cemetery, on Sarah, wife of Rowland Thomas:—

34 years I was a maid,
9 months 6 days a wedded wife—
two hours I was a mother,
and then I lost my life.

From St. Nicholas, Yarmouth:—

Here lies one, a sailor's bride,
Who widowed was because of the tide;
It drowned her husband—so she died.

In Elton churchyard:—

Here lies my wife in earthy mould,
Who, when she live'd did naught but scold;
Peace, wake her not, for now she's still,
She had, but now I have my will.

On Miss Eliza More:—

Here lies one who never lied before,
And one who never will lie More,
To which there need be no more said
Than More the pity she is dead,
For when alive she charmed more
Than all the Mores e'er gone before.

On a farmer's daughter whose name was Letitia:—

Grim death, to please his liquorish palate,
Has taken my lettice to put in his sallat.

On a Scolding Wife:—

Here lies my wife:—poor Molly! let her lie;
She finds repose at last—and so do I.

At Edinburgh:—

Here lies John and his wife,
Janet McFee,
40 hee—30 shee.

Rebecca Freeland, ob. 1741, at Edwaltan, Notts:—

She drank good ale, good punch, and wine,
And liv'd to the age of ninety-nine.

In Woolwich churchyard:—

As I am now, so you must be;
Therefore, prepare to follow me.

Added by his widow and executrix:—

To follow you I'am not content,
Unless I know which way you went.

In Burlington Churchyard, Mass, U.S.A.

Sacred to the memory of Anthony Drake,
Who died for peace and quietness sake;
His wife was constantly scolding and scoffin',
So he sought for repose in a twelve-dollar coffin.

On Husband and Wife:

The following is copied from a country churchyard:—
Here lies the body of James Robinson, and Ruth his wife.
"Their warfare is accomplished."

In St. Giles' Churchyard, Northampton:—

Here lies a most dutiful daughter, honest and just,
Awaiting the resurrection in hopes to be one of the first.

At High Wycombe:—

Death is a fisherman; the world we see
A fish-pond is, and we the fishes be;
He sometimes angles, like doth with us play,
And slily takes us, one by one away.

In the village of the Authieux, near Rouen may be read:—

Look, man, before thee, how thy death hasteth;
Look, man, behind thee, how thy life wasteth—
Look, on thy right side, how death thee desireth;
Look, on thy left side, how sin thee beguileth—
Look, man, above thee, joys that will ever last,
Look, man, beneath thee, the pains without rest.

THE BOER PRISONERS IN INDIA.

THE CAMP AT SHAHJAHANPUR.

CAPT. G. T. K. MAURICE, R.A.M.C., the Medical Officer of the Boer Camp at Shahjahanpur, writes to the "Pioneer" as follows in reply to the letter of a correspondent of the London "Morning Post" complaining of the "pampering" of the prisoners:—

The letter quoted from the London "Morning Post" in your columns to-day, January 25th, must refer to the Boer prisoners camp at Shahjahanpur. Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, O. C. 2nd Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, late Commandant of the Boer Camp, has requested me to write to you on the subject, as the correspondent of the "Morning Post" has not been truthful. The officers of the Boer camp neither pet nor pamper the Boer prisoners. Though we treat them well, and are on good terms with them, we do no more than duty compels, and the ordinary dictates of humanity suggest. It would be sheer bullying to harass them or to do anything to make their life more monotonous and their confinement more irksome than it must of necessity be. The men confined in the camp are prisoners of war; not criminals. They cannot be treated as convicts. Some of them may have been guilty of cruelties, may have murdered our wounded, or have wrecked trains, or committed any other crime for all we know to the contrary; but we have no evidence or intimation that any have done such things. The presumption is that had they been guilty of any crime against the laws of war they would have been dealt with in South Africa. To us officially they are prisoners of war, men taken fighting in what they believed to be a righteous cause. As such they are entitled to good treatment at our hands—such treatment as we should expect the people of the United States, for instance, to give to English soldiers, prisoners of war, should a war unfortunately take place between us and them.

The tents of the camp are new, probably because there were no serviceable old ones available. The men do have beds and bedding. The beds are the ordinary native charpoy; there are mattresses, blankets, sheets and pillow cases. What less did the writer of the letter expect? It would not make for health nor cleanliness to allow the men to sleep in their clothes on the ground, with pillows uncased and consequently unwashable. Sheets and pillow cases are all but necessities of life under the circumstances. The prisoners have been given clothing and bedding because most of them had no means of getting any other. What they brought with them was ragged, filthy, and not suited to the climate of India. It was recognised that, if the Boers were to be kept in good health, clean and suitable clothes and bedding were an absolute necessity. All things that have been provided are of as cheap a quality as is possible with due regard to efficiency. The ordinary burghers have neither tables nor chairs in their tents. Not even a plain bench is provided. The officers in their mess tent have trestle tables and plain benches.

The hospital is under my charge. It is furnished practically on the scale of a station hospital for British troops. It is clean, tidy and comfortable as it ought to be. The wards are E. P. tents; each has in it four beds, four bedside tables, a trestle table in the centre, and a wooden form with a back to it. Each sick man as he is admitted is given his outfit of hospital bedding, hospital clothing, and other hospital accessories, exactly as a private soldier is under the same circumstances. The hospital diet is exactly the same as a sick soldier gets.

A prisoner did die of pneumonia last year. According to the order issued before the prisoners came to the camp he, being a burgher, was given a private soldier's funeral, had he been a officer he would have received a subaltern's funeral, in accordance with the same order. The writer of the letter to the "Morning Post" was probably the only person in Shahjahanpur who grudged this honour to a dead enemy, who allowed his enmity to stretch beyond the grave, or who would have had the bad taste to write of the funeral as he has written.

The prisoners get a ration of meat and bread. The bread certainly is "good bread," the meat is also good meat. Moreover, the rations are inspected daily by officers to see that they are good. Does the writer really mean to imply that we should feed our enemies, now we have them at a disadvantage, on bad bread and bad meat? The quality of the ration is exactly the same as the soldiers of the station get. The quantity differs in slight particulars, a certain amount of vegetables, jam and so forth is issued free, because most of the Boers are destitute of money, so cannot provide such things for themselves, and a man cannot be kept long in good health on bread and meat alone.

None get any pocket money or allowance of money from either the Imperial or the Indian Governments. The statement that they do so is not true. Some receive money from friends in South Africa or in Europe, others earn a little by making brooches and ties, and selling them to visitors. With this money they can by tobacco and other luxuries at a small coffee shop managed by some of the prisoners inside the camp. They are encouraged to play games and take exercise for the good of their health; for the same reason on my recommendation their drinking water is boiled. We do not wish the extra trouble and expense of many sick men in camp. The Commandant has always treated the prisoners as a gentleman naturally would treat men in misfortune under his power; but I do not think those who have had the misfortune to appear before him for breaches of the regulations and orders of the camp have ever then thought his hand too light. As a rule the prisoners are very quiet and well behaved. Those few who have misbehaved themselves have suffered for it. If now and again the Commandant gives tobacco or other small gift to any of the prisoners it is his own private affair.

Once a week the regiment and the Boers go out for a short route march. The pace and the distance have to be regulated by the capacity of the slowest and weakest. The Boers go because those in charge of them think it is good for their health. They are compelled to go unless I give them leave off on medical grounds. The regiment goes in marching order to guard against escape. The Band goes for the benefit of both.

It is true that one of the Boer Officers is a member of the Shahjahanpur Club. Before his name was put up most of the members of the Club were asked if they had any objection. None made any objection at all. His name was put up. Every member of the Club had the chance to blackball him. None did so. Both civilian and military members voted for his admission. He was duly elected. I have never heard any member of the Club grumble at his having been elected. H. is a very quiet inoffensive man, between fifty and sixty years of age. He held, I believe, the post of Chief Magistrate of Pretoria. Since he came to the camp he has always done his best to assist the officers of the camp in carrying out their duties by acting as interpreter and so forth. He is one of the quietest and least conspicuous member of the Club. The feeling at present in the Club is very strongly against the writer of the letter to the "Morning Post" for his gross breach of the ordinary laws of hospitality by writing as he has done, a garbled version of the remarks made by this officer to which publicity has been given in your columns. Much surprise has been expressed that you should have allowed such an attack to appear in your paper without first finding out if it were true or not true. This statement is the worst kind of lie, the "lie which is half a truth." What this Boer officer said was said in my hearing and was to this effect: "Colonel Benson took me prisoner, and now though I may see my country again, he, poor man, will never see his, because he has been killed." The remark was in the nature of a philosophical regret, a reflection on the ups and downs of life. I have often heard this Boer officer speak in terms of great respect and liking of Colonel Benson as a gallant gentleman and good soldier. The remark was not made in an offensive manner, there was no reason for any one's toes to itch to kick the speaker out. The writer of the letter to the "Morning Post" certainly owes an apology to the Boer officer for the untrue and offensive garbling of his words that he has thought fit to give to the public. The most of the prisoners in camp are very quiet and well behaved: it may be only because they recognise that it is useless to kick against the bricks. There are some riff-raff in the camp, and one night some of them shouted offensive remarks, through the wire fence to the sentries, and also threw clouds of earth at them. It was dark, so they could not be caught or identified. Had they been they would without doubt have been punished. The men of the 93rd Highlanders are not the kind to get "simply furious" at the remarks of such like scum. As a matter of fact there is much kindly feeling displayed between their guards and the prisoners. The officers of the camp do not think it undesirable that the should be the case, especially as we hoped that one day soon Briton and Boer will be settled down at peace together, subjects of our King.

THE journals which are denouncing the Anglophobes of Germany ought to divert some of their indignation to the Anglophobes of Russia. Pastor Gillot, the minister of the Dutch Reformed Church in St. Petersburgh, says that on New Year's Day and the day following, Mrs. Botha received from her Russian friends more than nine thousand congratulatory cards for herself, her husband, and their baby, as well as other greetings by telegram and by letter. He has no doubt as to the number of cards, since he was himself the mediator between the South African lady and her Russian congratulators. The cards were sent to him, and he undertook to forward them to Mrs. Botha, in Holland, little dreaming that the labour would be so prodigious. It is not impossible that she may have received a budget of Russian greetings which did not pass through the Dutch clergyman's hands.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

THE THIERY BEQUEST.

DEATH OF M. JEAN DE BLOCH.

THE MILITARY POSITION OF FRANCE.

PARIS, JAN. 9.

THE tidings that the well-known Parisian art collector, M. Thomy Thiery, who died a few days ago, has bequeathed to the Louvre a valuable collection of French pictures, for the most part by the Romanticists who gathered together at Barbizon in the second half of the nineteenth century, is the subject of eager comment in all art circles. The generous bequest comes at an opportune moment to remind wealthy connoisseurs in this country of the best of all ways to dispose of their treasure. The picture sales of 1901, and more especially private purchases, reveal the fact that fine picture after fine picture, regardless of price so long as the quality be excellent, is finding its way into the hands of American millionaires. We have only to glance through the present Royal Academy catalogue to see how many of the Old Masters, downward in money value that is, from the £100,000 Colonna Raphael, are in the possession of Mr. Pierpont Morgan, whose gallery in New York they will doubtless in due time decorate. All who are conversant with the picture world of Paris are familiar at least with the name of M. Thomy Thiery. His ambition appears to have been to bring together twelve fine examples, each by as many French painters of the nineteenth century. Having selected Corot Tryon, Daubigny, Decamps, Delacroix, Diaz, Dupres, Isabey, Meissonier, Millet, and Rousseau, he is said to have been at a loss for the twelfth—why he could not have taken Gustave Courbet remains a matter for speculation. In lieu of another painter he chose Barye, the sculptor, whose work has had such a profound influence on that of Mr. John M. Swan. Barye is the sovereign modeller of animals in the estimation of our talented native sculptor and of his household in Acacia-road. By reasons of ill-health, M. Thiery had to abandon collecting while yet he wanted 33 works to complete his "gross" of masterpieces. If the examples of the various artists are as good as repute says they are, the Louvre will have no hesitation, because the twelve times twelve has not been reached, in accepting this munificent bequest. In these days, when at holiday-time one can get a first-class return to Paris for about £2, every art lover in this country knows the Louvre as well as he knows the National Gallery.

It is needless to say that Gallery VIII., which leads off the Grande Gallerie, at whose end the Van Dyck and the Rubens salles were recently opened, holds most of the Barbizon pictures. The collection comprises six examples by Corot, some early, others mature renderings of those silvery dreamlandscapes of so haunting a charm. To these will be added twelve from M. Thiery, who, by the way, loaned nothing to the Corot Centenary Exhibition in 1895. Of works by Jean Francois Millet there are at present in the Louvre five, including, of course, the, in its way, unsurpassable "Gleaners." Twelve works by this interpreter of peasant life—it has been well said that he wrought that life into a fine epic—will be added, these including, we believe, the well-known "Washerwoman" and "The Hay Trussers," the latter painted in 1850, and exhibited in the Salon at the Palais Royal, with the more famous "The Sower." Of Gautier's criticism, anent the colouring of this picture, Millet wrote: "Gautier's article is very good, I begin to feel a little more contented. His remarks about my thick colours are also very just. The critics who see and judge my pictures are not forced to know that in painting them, I am not guided by a definite intention, although I do my utmost to try and attain the aim which I have in sight, independently of methods. People are not even obliged to know why it is that I work in this way, with all its faults." Theodore Rousseau is at present represented by six pictures in the French national collection, notably that exquisite sunset effect seen through a frame work of trees at the edge of the Forest of Fontainebleau. Of the ten Thiery examples, one is said to be a view of the banks of the Loire, once in the Defoer collection.

The death is announced from Warsaw of M. Jean de Bloch, the "Apostle of Peace," whose work on Modern Armies and the Wars of the Future made him famous throughout the world. Deceased, who made a fortune as a contractor for Russian railways, was both a patriotic Pole and a loyal subject of the Czar. This circumstance, and the fact that his character and honesty were above suspicion, enabled him to be useful alike to the Government and to his fellow citizens. Shortly after the accession of the present Emperor several members of great Warsaw families, the Marquis of Wielopolski, M. Kronenberg, M. Wawelberg, and M. Jean de Bloch organized the so-called Opportunist movement, the object of which was to remove the old distrust between Russians and Poles, and to secure better treatment for Poland by loyally recognising the Russians and Poles, and to secure better treatment for Poland by loyally recognising the Russian connection. Any Russian who knows anything about Poland is aware that it is impossible to destroy that old kingdom's nationality. The Opportunists thought that if this fact and the fact of the annexation were frankly recognised at St. Petersburg and at Warsaw, there would be no difficulty in a working understanding, not to say a reconciliation of the two great branches of the Slavonic race. Time and the Wreschen incidents have given strength to this view. Some years ago, at Warsaw, I was introduced to the late M. de Bloch. In conversation with him I was astonished at his knowledge of military questions, and I asked him how he had acquired it. He told me it was in this manner: The Governor-General of Poland had asked him for his advise on the best manner of provisioning Warsaw in view of a siege by a foreign army. M. de Bloch studied the question with a view to the interests of the Russian Empire and those of his fellow-citizens. Thus, I doubt not, he was led to study the whole subject of war in all its aspects.

M. de Bloch was a Polish Jew, and was born of poor parents in 1835. As the constructor and administrator of railways in Russia and Poland he won wealth and distinction, became a Councillor of State of the Russian Empire, and a member of the Comite des Savants of the Ministry of Finance. It was after his retirement from business that M. de Bloch commenced, with the help of a staff of assistants in various countries, to prepare for the writing of his great book on Modern Armies and the Wars of the Future, which was an important factor in the evolution of the Peace Congress at The Hague.

M. de Bloch first approached the late Czar Alexander III. on the subject, but failed to enlist his sympathy. The present Emperor, however, gave him a ready hearing discussing the matter with him at length, and interrupting him constantly with comments and questions. Soon after the famous Peace Rescript was issued a story was circulated in the Press to the effect that it had its origin in a remarkable interview between Nicholas II. and M. de Bloch. In a letter addressed to "The Daily News" from Moscow in 1898 Mr. W. T. Stead denied that this was so. He wrote: "The story, like most such stories, had a foundation of truth. M. Jean de Bloch, a banker and political economist of Warsaw, who, for the last seven years, had devoted his life to the writing of a great book on the development of modern war and its influence on the nations, was received some time ago by the Czar and afforded an opportunity of expounding his views at great length. Shortly after that interview the Rescript appeared. Post hoc is, however, by no means propter hoc. The famous Rescript had, as a matter of fact, quite another genesis—but into that I need not enter here. Suffice it to say that the interview did take place, and that M. de Bloch found the Emperor keenly and sympathetically interested in all that he had to say." "M. de Bloch," Mr. Stead says, "possessed an engaging exterior, a great persuasiveness, and was absolutely dominated by his conception of the truth, to the study and the teaching of which he devoted his life. M. de Bloch was not a Free Trader, although he was not a Protectionist of the ordinary type. His resemblance to Cobden did not lie in the particular economical doctrine he

professed so much as in the originality and simplicity of his mode of thought and his absolute certainty that he had struck the root of things. He was like Cobden in being an international man, in taking wide views of things, and yet in always standing four square upon the solid facts and materialities of life." It is only a few months since M. de Bloch lectured in London before the United Service Institution.

The feature of this month's number of the "Grande Revue" is an article by Colonel Picquart on the military position of France and the reforms it calls for. The writer shares M. Labori's view that the military establishment of the country must be reduced somehow, or France will be precipitated into bankruptcy. The best course would be to reduce the length of military service, which is now three years for every man. This would reduce the number serving under the colours in peace time, and what is of still more consequence, would increase pari passu the number of wage-earners. Colonel Picquart says he has written this paper at M. Labori's request: "When a man has made a great public question his special study for 25 years, he has no right to withhold his advice when asked for it." The origin of the present military system of Europe is traced by Colonel Picquart to the first year after 1871, the country, longing to recover its military prestige and, if possible, the lost provinces, was led to copy German military institutions. Germany was, of course, aware of all that was done here, the result was a race for military supremacy between the two countries. In this race France is now beaten, Germany having gained an enormous increase of population. From 1871 to 1875 Germany did not increase her army by a single man, although her western neighbour was increasing hers as fast as she could. Alluding to the war scare of 1875 Colonel Picquart says that if the Emperor of Russia interfered to prevent war, the intervention of Great Britain, in favour of France, was particularly effective, and that Frenchmen ought never to forget this: "For the first time since 1870 we did not feel alone face to face with Germany." The result of the war scare was to increase armaments in France, and by ricochet in Germany. Other Powers, and even Belgium and Switzerland followed suit. About 1875 France and Germany had about the same number of armed men. Germany was compelled to keep pace with France. She acted at first slowly, and with evident reluctance. Franco-German relations, nevertheless, improved slowly. In 1885 an officer of the German General Staff was allowed to peruse documents on the Seven Years' War at the French War Office, while the French General Staff courteously sent to Emperor William a detailed report of the French military operations that led to the conquest of Tonkin. A series of incidents embittered the feeling between the two countries—first, the agitation of the Patriotic League and its intrigues in Alsace-Lorraine, where it was fostering an artificial French agitation, in view of an early "Revanche" war, then the Schnaebele incident, and the Revanche attitude of General Boulanger, when he was War Minister. The result was the increase of the German Army for seven years to 466,000 men.

BOMBAY HORSE & DOG SHOW, 1902.

The first entries for the above Show which will be held on Monday the 10th and Wednesday the 12th prox. closed on the 27th inst., and are on the whole very good, in fact there is every prospect of the entries this year exceeding those of last year. As usual several classes will probably fall through owing to paucity of entries, viz. Horse Show, Best New Importations, Driving Competition (Pairs and Tandem), Pairs in double Harness, Teams and Tandems. In the Dog Show there appears every probability—unless secondentries come to the rescue—of the special classes for greyhound, bull dogs, and spaniels falling through, in which event the entries received for these classes will be transferred to Class XI, Miscellaneous Breeds—which may be subdivided into two sections, one for dogs, and the other for sluts. The Local Executive have made every effort to secure the best possible Judges for both shows. Colonel H. Goad of Simla, who officiated as a Judge at the recent Horse Show held by the Tollygunge Club, Calcutta, has consented to be present in this capacity at Bombay, whilst negotiations are presently pending with Colonel Beatson, C. B., to act as a Judge. Major Brooms, who is well known on this side as a thorough expert in horse-flesh, will also assit. Through the much regretted sudden demise of Mr. Ali Abdulla, of the Nizam's Stud, the Show has been deprived of an invaluable Judge of the "Sons of the Desert". Mr. Ali Abdulla had agreed to visit Bombay solely and exclusively to be present at the Show. Other gentlemen with undoubted reputations will also be approached to lend their aid in adjudicating. Captain Loch, who judged the dogs last year is unable to attend the forthcoming Show, but fortunately the Committee have been successful in securing the service of Captain Williamson, Umballa, to take his place. Captain Williamson is a well known authority on the canine world, in fact it would have been very difficult if not impossible to get a more competent and qualified gentlemen to undertake the onerous duties involved. Of course there will be additional judges for certain special breeds, but Captain Williamson will have the lion's share of the work. Intending exhibitors are urgently requested to send in their entries without delay.

Through the good offices of Mr. A. C. Wingrove, Delegate, The Ladies' Kennel Association, a Gold Medal and Ladies' Kennel Association Card will be given for the best dogs any breed, owned and exhibited by a Lady bona fide a resident of Bombay and suburb and Poona, and a Silver Medal from the Indian Branch International Kennel Club, will be awarded to the best Sporting Dog, the bona fide property of exhibitor. Further Ladies' Kennel Association Commemoration Card will be presented for the best pup—Class 13.

THE LATE DR. ISMAIL JAN MAHOMED.

The death of Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, which we announced in yesterday's issue, has been a distinct loss not only to the Khoja community, to which he belonged, but to the entire native community, whose interests he watched in the Municipal Corporation and the Standing Committee, in the University Senate, and in all public affairs generally. He attended the meeting of the Standing Committee last week, and was in his usual health till last Thursday evening. At a later hour that evening he had an attack of fever, and was attended to by Dr. Childe, Dr. Masina, and Dr. Patel; but the ailment took a serious turn on Tuesday evening, and terminated fatally in the thirty-eighth year of his age. He was born in Bombay of poor parents, and was truly a self-made man. In 1873 while attending a school near the Two Tanks, he had a miraculous escape. While he was sitting on the sill of a window on the fourth story of the school house, a school fellow gave him a push and he fell down, but was caught in the thigh by a large iron hook, which, though it inflicted a deep wound, was the means of saving his life. In 1880, having passed the Matriculation examination, he joined the Elphinstone College. Dr. Ismail left it soon after and joined the Grant Medical College, where his intelligence and perseverance gained him the good opinion of the Professors. He successively won the Anderson scholarship, the Reid scholarship, the Maclean scholarship, and a silver medal. Dr. Ismail acquired great proficiency in midwifery, and was appointed Superintendent of the midwifery ward, to efficiently discharge the duties of which office he lived for some time on the hospital premises. In 1895, Dr. Ismail was elected a member of the Corporation, by the rate-payers of the Mandvie ward, and continued to represent that ward. In 1897, he was elected a member of the Municipal Standing Committee, and continued to hold the office some years afterwards. Dr. Ismail had been a Justice of the Peace for many years, and in 1895 was nominated by Government a Fellow of the Bombay University. He did a great deal to promote the interests of his co-religionists. He was the honorary physician of the Khoja Orphanage established by the Khoja patriarch, Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim; and honorary secretary of Mr. Valimahomed Peermahomed's charitable dispensary for Khoja women and children. Dr. Ismail delivered several interesting lectures before meetings of the Dnyanprasarak Mandli and the Khoja Reading Room and Library. He was a zealous Freemason, and on retiring from the Master's chair of Lodge Islam, was presented with a jewel and Past Master's clothing. He often presided at meetings of the Khoja Social Progress Union, and took a warm interest in the progress of education among his co-religionists. As a mark of respect the Anjuman-i-Islam was closed during the day.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL SITUATION.

M. DE WITTE ON ENGLAND'S POSITION.

THE FOREIGN INVESTMENT FIELD.

"England has been hard hit by the Transvaal war, but it still the richest country in the world; France is without initiative, satisfied with returns on past achievements; Germany shows the greatest energy and initiative in Europe, but has travelled too fast; America has an unparalleled combination of natural resources and initiative, and will go on to greater achievements."

This was the summing up of national qualifications in the world's industrial struggle by the Russian Minister of Finance, M. de Witte, who, of course, watches with greatest care the varying financial currents, and is in the closest touch with commercial and industrial tendencies.

M. de Witte continued: "This Transvaal trouble has had marked effect on the finances of that country, and indirectly has affected the finances of every country in Europe. If Mr. Chamberlain will stop here, if he does not put the burden of any more such campaigns on England, she may be able to maintain her pre-eminent position. Should she have too many Chamberlains and too many Transvaal campaigns she might be ruined. But up to the present time English pre-eminence is not seriously shaken. The nation is still in the strongest financial position of all the Great Powers, and may reasonably expect to continue there. . . . ."

"The United States is bound to make the very greatest progress. It will go on and on, and will be greater and still greater. America is especially fortunate in that she has no great military burden. Militarism is the nightmare and the ruin of every European Finance Minister.

"The industrial crisis which you find here in Russia is not confined to this country. You will find it more or less pronounced all over Europe. Many enterprises have depended largely upon English capital. England's Transvaal war has forced her to draw in her wealth, and that contraction has had a marked effect upon the industries of all Europe. People who were carrying on business with the aid, directly or indirectly, of English loans, have been forced to make other financial arrangements, and frequently have been compelled to curtail their operations. That reduction of credit and withdrawal of capital have acted and reacted until they have become important factors in bringing about widespread industrial depression.

"England has not been alone, however, in expending large amounts of capital in military campaigns. The Powers have all spent great sums in the last year in the military operations in China. The floating of loans in that connexion has made demands upon capital that have further embarrassed industrial affairs."

For this important statement of M. de Witte's impression of the international, financial, and industrial situation we are indebted to Mr. Frank Vanderlip, formerly Assistant-Secretary of the United States Treasury, who opens with it a valuable article, profusely illustrated, with which he begins a series in "Scribner's Magazine" (price one shilling) on "The American 'Commercial Invasion' of Europe," founded, among other sources upon conversations with "all the Finance Ministers of Europe," to whom he brought letters of introduction, in the course of a tour which he made last year "to obtain the European point of view regarding America's industrial expansion."

To the Finance Ministers and the head of every Imperial Bank Mr. Vanderlip propounded a momentous question: "If the foreign trade of the United States is to continue to hold the same relation between imports and exports that has been ruling for the last few years—if we are to go on selling Europe, say, 600,000,000dols. a year more than we buy—there will be then, after liberal reductions for travellers' expenditures, ocean freights (an item which the development of American shipping may materially decrease), and immigrant remittances, a balance due us of 300,000,000dols. or 400,000,000dols. a year. How is that balance to be paid?

"I found it a question over which they had pondered much and never with feelings of satisfaction. That Europe cannot pay such a balance in gold is obvious; that we would not desire to have it paid in that way is clear.

"The conclusion which I found nearly every important financier had already reached, was that America will sooner or later enter the European security markets; that the tables in international investments are to be completely turned; that we are to hear no more of the English or the German syndicate making investments in America, but rather of the American syndicate becoming a most important factor in the foreign investment field."

The writer proceeds to make notable admissions: In a good many directions we have much to learn in regard to a successful prosecution of foreign trade. The Germans could give us valuable lessons. We do not learn languages readily, and we have been too busy with our home affairs to cultivate what facility we have. It is a comparatively difficult thing to find trained business men, born in America, who speak fluently two or more Continental languages. . . . Were it not for the coming universality of the English language, the handicap would be far greater than it is. Unfortunately the bad equipment of many of the commercial representatives who are sent abroad is not confined to their lack of knowledge of languages. Frequently they have but vague ideas of the commercial geography of Europe. More than half the failures that have come to manufacturers who have tried to extend their foreign business have resulted from the lack of qualifications in the representatives they sent abroad. . . We no longer are occupying the leading position in scientific investigation having special commercial application. Many of the most notable discoveries of the last few years in commercial chemistry, electricity, and other fields of scientific work having direct relation with industry have been made by foreigners.

Mr. Vander has also the following impressive observations on militarism: "Europe spends annually for military and naval establishment 1,330,000,000dols. With our Army on something of a war footing, as it is at present, we have only spent in the last year for the Army and Navy 205,000,000dols. Marked as is this difference of cost, it by no means measures the real weight which militarism puts on the European Powers; it is not alone that Europe spends 1,380,000,000 dols. a year to maintain the military establishment, but very much more important, from the industrial standpoint, is the fact that Europe takes out of her productive capacity 4,000,000 men. These millions are just in the fulness of their youth and would be a tremendous factor in industrial production. The male industrial population of Europe, men between the ages of twenty and sixty, may be estimated at about 100,000,000. To withdraw from productive industry for military purposes 4,000,000 men means a loss of 4 per cent; and that is in addition to the taxes necessary to raise the 1,380,000,000dols. for the annual maintenance of the military establishments. When we perceive the full weight which militarism has hung upon the neck of industry in Europe, we see another enormous handicap which is acting year after year in our favour." "Westminster."

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JAN. 29.

Wednesday—The barometer has fallen practically everywhere. The fall is brisk to rapid in Central and Northwest India, and the depression which lay over Central Punjab yesterday has continued to advance northwestward, and is now entering the hills near Sialkot, where it will probably break up. Dust storms and strong squally cyclonic winds have prevailed over North-West India, but there has been no rain at the Kashmir station. However, the snow has continued, and has become heavier. A slight shallow depression has developed over Bengal, drawing the wind southward at the head of the Bay. Elsewhere there has been no important change. The only rainfall during the past day over the whole of the Indian region was a few drops at Sibsagar. The heat remains excessive in nearly all parts of India, the excess amounting to over ten degrees at the hill stations and in parts of Punjab and Rajputana. This is altogether eclipsed by the temperatures in Baluchistan, where both the day and night temperatures are between thirty and forty degrees above normal.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY THE 29TH OF JANUARY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has generally decreased everywhere, the fall being brisk to rapid in Rajputana, the Punjab, Central India and at Agra, Bhavnagar, Saugor, Jubbulpore, Amraoti, Aurangabad and Sholapur. Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been fresh to strong at Dwarka and Jacobabad and moderate to light elsewhere.

The variations of both the day and night temperature remain much the same as yesterday. The maximum temperature varied from 94° at Khandwa to 71° at Jacobabad and the minimum from 4° at Cawnpore to 70° at Bombay and Negapatam.

The sky is partially cloudy at Delhi, Agra, Jeypore and Ajmere.

No rain fell at any station.

A depression seems to exist to the east-north-east of Jacobabad and appears to be passing eastwards. It affects weather over the greater part of the country lying to the north of Latitude 22°, but there is hardly sufficient cloud to occasion rain.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

KARACHI PORT TRUST AMENDMENT BILL.

REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE.

The following report of the Select Committee of the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on the Bill to amend the Karachi Port Trust Act, 1886, is published:—

In submitting their report on the Bill to amend the Karachi Port Trust Act, 1886, the Select Committee have to express their regret at the unexpected delay which has occurred. It has been due to the receipt of further representations from the local authorities; to the unavoidable changes which have occurred in the constitution of the Select Committee, and to the difficulty of arranging meetings with those members who were resident in Karachi.

The first clause to which the Committee have to draw attention is clause 7, which except for a slight verbal amendment stands unaltered, but one of the members of the Committee desires that the number of Chamber of Commerce representation on the Board should be raised from "three" to "four" and the Commissioner in Sind reports a strong feeling on the part of the Board that the Municipal selection should be restricted to persons directly concerned in the export or import trade of the Port, save when the Municipality elect their President as one of their representatives.

It was proposed in the Bill to substitute for Section 15 of the Act a redraft in the terms of a recent amendment of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879. But the redraft, though in most respects superior to the original, omitted the provision for the removal by Government of a "disqualification" and the Committee being of opinion that this provision should still be contained in the Act have amended the clause accordingly.

At the instance of the Karachi Port Trust Board, whose representations have the support of the Commissioner in Sind, the Committee have proposed to substitute for Section 16 of the Act a new section in the precise terms of the corresponding section in the Bombay Port Trust Act, as amended by Section 5 of Bombay Act I of 1899. Subject to the prescribed monthly maximum, the trustees will be permitted to receive fees for every meeting of the Board attended instead of only for one weekly meeting as heretofore, and also to receive fees (or half the sum prescribed for Board meetings) for attendance at Sub-Committee meetings.

NOTE.—The Bill as introduced for the first reading did not comprise any amendment of this section.

The Committee have completely recast Section 18 of the Act so as to distinguish (as in Section 40 of the District Municipal Act) between the authority to enter into contracts and the authority to formally execute contracts. Subject to certain limitations power is given to the Port Engineer (as proposed in the Bill) and also to the Manager and Secretary both to enter into and formally execute contracts without specific reference to the Board; a power which has hitherto been exercised only by the Chairman.

The amendment of Section 22 of the Act as it appears in the Bill is adopted "verbatim" from the amendment in Bombay Act I of 1899 of the corresponding section in the Bombay Port Trust Act. But the new clause 7 read with the previous clause 5 indicates some confusion or redundancy, and the Committee have proposed verbal modifications which they believe will make the section more clear and complete.

The amendments now proposed in Sections 25, 29 and 67 were not included in the Bill and do not involve any further alteration of the Act than has been proposed in the amendment of the contract section (see paragraph 5 above). These several amendments are merely consequential on the revised amendment of Section 18 of the Act.

The new Section 28A which by clause 13 of the Bill it is proposed to insert in the Act in order to fix and define the liability of the Board in regard to the Municipal taxes has been completely redrafted in consultation with the Board, the Municipality and the legal advisers of Government. The amendments as now accepted represent the conclusions arrived at by common consent as satisfactory to all the parties concerned.

A majority of the Committee have, at the instance of the Board, recommended that the following words in Section 49 should be omitted, viz.—"and shall also publish in the "Sind Official Gazette" and in two local newspapers notice of such removal, and shall specify therein the numbers, marks and descriptions of such goods so far as the same appear"; but the Committee desire to state, for the information of the Council, that the Commissioner in Sind is not in favour of the proposed change as he considers that the publication of the fact that the Board have themselves removed private property from their wharves is one which they should do all in their power to communicate to the owners, while the notice in the "Gazette" remains as clear proof of their having acted according to rule and as such is valuable whether the owner sees the notice or not.

The Select Committee have accepted the suggestion of the trustees for a slight amendment to Section 55 of the Act in order to remove any doubt that may arise regarding the power of the Board to frame by-laws regulating the behaviour and conduct of pilots not belonging to the pilotage service of the Board, though it would seem that by-laws of this nature have been framed and acted on without question by the Bombay Port Trust under Section 72 of the Bombay Port Trust Act 1879 which is almost identical in terms with Section 55 of the Karachi Port Trust Act.

A slight verbal alteration in the proposed amendment to Section 76 is suggested.

AHMEDABAD NOTES.

Our Ahmedabad correspondent, writing on January 18th says:—The total city mortality, during the week ending Thursday last, was 210 as against 187 of the previous week. Of this 160 died from fever and the rest from various other causes. The number of births recorded during the same week was 92. No cases of plague have occurred in the Ahmedabad district, but the town of Nariad, in Kaira, still continues to be infected with plague. The total number of deaths from plague alone was 70 that occurred in the course of the last six months. During the last week, out of 83 cases of plague, 46 proved fatal. Owing to the precautions taken by the authorities there, infection is not allowed to be spread beyond the town of Nariad.

The rule, that was issued against Keshavlal Hiralal and eleven other defendants, at the instance of the plaintiff, Sri Kunj Behari Prasad, the claimant to the gadi of Swami Narayen of Ahmedabad, to show cause why the plaintiff should not be allowed to perform all the religious functions appertaining to the Swami Narayen, until the decision of the suit, was dismissed by Rao Bahadur Chandulal Mathuradas, the First Class Sub-Judge, on Tuesday last, after hearing the arguments of the pleaders on both sides. As regards the costs, the Court decided that the plaintiff should bear his own costs and the defendants had to receive out of the estate of the deceased Maharaja.

Mr. Sumbhuprasad Bechardas, a mill owner and a Shetia of the Kunbi caste of Ahmedabad, died sometime ago, leaving estate to the value of about ten lakhs of rupees. As the property was disputed by the two widows of the deceased, Mr. Batchelor, the District Judge, appointed the late City Magistrate Mr. Dadabhoy Dinshaw, as the Receiver of the estate of the deceased. The Receiver presented a petition to the District Judge, last week, that he had been obstructed by the father of one of the widows, in the discharge of his duty. The Judge, thereupon, passed the following order, that all the cash and ornaments should be deposited in the Bank of Bombay; that an inventory of the moveable property be prepared by the Receiver, who should have free access to the immoveable property of the deceased. The Court further ordered the respondent not to place obstacles in the way of the Receiver. The costs to be borne by the respondent.

A very important criminal case was tried by Mr. S. L. Batchelor, the Sessions Judge, with the aid of Assessors, in which Lalubhai Gokaldas, the Chairman of the Board of Directors, in the Empire Mutual Helping Society, was charged with cheating and criminal breach of trust in respect of certain sums belonging to the said company. More than twenty five witnesses were examined on both sides. The Honourable Gokaldas Kahandas Parekh defended the accused. The case closed on Wednesday last, when the Assessors declared the accused to be "not guilty" on all counts. The Court will deliver judgment on Friday next.

Owing to the scarcity of water in the taluka of Viramgaum, the distress among the people there is increasing every day. Hence ten new relief works have been opened by the Public Works Department. The number of persons working on the relief works in the whole district is now close upon 23,000. About 7,000 disabled persons are provided for in the several poor-houses of the district.

Among the fifteen thousand two hundred eggs that have just been added to the collection in the Natural History Museum are two that will have to be guarded with more than usual care. Mr. Crowley, the donor of this splendid series of eggs, was fortunate enough many years ago to secure the collection made by Canon Tristram. This included a specimen of the egg of the Great Auk and one of the Labrador duck, both birds belonging to a race that is now extinct.

The venerable Dean of Westminster, the duties of whose office in the first half of this year will not, it is hoped, prove too severe a strain on his physical powers, has happily almost completely recovered from his recent indisposition. The Dean and Chapter of Westminster claim the privilege of instructing the Sovereign in the rites and ceremonies of the Coronation.

BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.

The weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Council Hall of the Municipality. Mr. T. W. Cuffe, presiding. There were present Mr. James Macdonald, the Hon. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. H. G. Gell, Mr. G. Lund, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Mr. K. N. Wadia, Mr. Fazulbhay Visram, Mr. S. D. Khote and Mr. Usuf Haji Ismail.

THE LATE DR. ISMAIL JANMAHOMED.

The Hon. Sir Bhalchundra Krishna said before they commenced the business before the meeting, he would ask permission to make a few observations regarding the sad event that had occurred on the previous evening,—he meant the sad and untimely death of Dr. Ismail. The deceased gentleman was a member of the Municipal Corporation and the Standing Committee for several years, and during that period he had brought to bear his knowledge and ability on the solution of those questions which had reference to the sanitation of the city and devoted his energy to all the matters brought before the Corporation. He had made a special study of the water question and the information he had collected on that subject had proved very useful to them. By his death not only the Municipal Corporation but the city had also sustained a great loss. Besides being a member of the Corporation, he was a much respected citizen and had made a name as a busy and able physician. It was sad to think that such a useful public career should have been cut off in the very prime of its existence. Without taking any further time of the Committee he moved:—"That the Standing Committee have learned with deep regret of the untimely death on 28th January of their valued colleague, Dr. Ismail Janmahomed, whose career as a councillor of the Corporation and a member of the Standing Committee, though brief was yet distinguished by the much useful work for the benefit of the city, who took a deep interest in all matters affecting the public welfare and who brought much ability, industry and public spirit to bear on all important Municipal questions which from time to time came up for consideration. That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the family of the deceased with an expression of the Standing Committee's sincere condolence in the sad bereavement. That as a mark of respect to his memory the committee do adjourn after transacting only urgent business."

Mr. G. Lund seconded the proposition. He said that it was with the deepest feelings of sorrow that he had heard the death of Dr. Ismail Janmahomed, whom he had known for a number of years in the Corporation as well as outside and for whom he had the greatest regard. During the whole time that he had known him, he had never heard Dr. Ismail use an unkind word to any one.

Mr. James Macdonald said he would not like the resolution to be passed without expressing his opinion of the great loss his friends and the public generally had sustained in the sad death of Dr. Ismail. It was only last week that he (the speaker) had commended to himself the great trouble that he took in unfolding municipal matters.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola while endorsing the sentiments expressed by the previous speakers, added that in the death of Dr. Ismail, the Mahamedan community had lost a friend, who took the foremost part in all matters relating to their welfare. He was a man of many sided activities and he always directed his energies towards the furtherance of public welfare.

Mr. Wadia, Mr. Haji Usuf and the chairman also paid their respective tribute to the deceased gentleman. The motion was then adopted.

BOMBAY WATER SUPPLY.

The Committee further considered the letter from the Commissioner submitting proposals for the appointment of a special officer for ascertaining the actual quantity of water brought into the city, the amount of waste through leakage from the mains and reservoirs, &c. The letter has been published.

On the motion of Sir Bhalchandra the Committee resolved to recommend the Corporation under the circumstances, to sanction the expenditure of Rs. 32,103 in connection with the appointment of a special officer for carrying out the investigation in regard to the supply, consumption and the waste of water.

The Committee then adjourned.

SIR M. M. BHOWNAGGREE.

HONOUR AT A DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE.

Mr. C. M. Balliwalla's company, known as the Victoria Theatrical Company, gave a performance on Wednesday night last week, at the Novelty Theatre, in honour of Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, M. P. The house was crowded by representative citizens of all classes, many of whom were accompanied by lady members of their families, Sir Muncherjee, who was accompanied by a party consisting of Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Bart. Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart, Sir Jehangir Cowasjee, Kt., and their ladies and Miss Bhownaggree, was received at the porch by Mr. J. M. Patel and Mr. A. F. Unvala, and was escorted to his seat in front of the orchestra. The party having taken their seats on either side of Sir Muncherjee, the performance commenced with a Gujrati song, which was composed specially for the occasion, sung to the accompaniment of native musical instruments by all the actors in the play. The drama of *Bholi Jan* was then performed, the scenic effects being much admired. At the end of the second act, Mr. Balliwalla, the proprietor of the company addressed the audience from the stage welcoming Sir Muncherjee to his theatre and congratulating him on the valuable and enduring services he had rendered to India in and out of Parliament. As Sir Muncherjee was shortly returning to England to resume his Parliamentary duties, Mr. Balliwalla wished him godspeed and a still more prosperous career, Mr Balliwalla then left the stage, and having entered the orchestra, decorated Sir Muncherjee and Miss Bhownaggree with garlands and presented them each with a superb bouquet of flowers. Sir Muncherjee thanked the large and representative assembly that had gathered together to do honour to him. He said, he had visited in London several first class theatres, and if he was asked to pronounce his opinion as regarded the acting and the scenic effects at that performance, he could without exaggeration state that it would not suffer by comparison. The party then retired for a few minutes behind the scenes, where refreshments were provided for them and where Dr. Pollen proposed the toast of "the gallant Sir Muncherjee," as he was known in England. Sir Muncherjee briefly replied. The performance was then resumed, terminating a little after midnight. Sir Muncherjee was loudly cheered as he left the theatre, which was decorated and illuminated for the occasion.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. POLLEN, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 30th January 1902.

1. There will be no Commanding Officer's Parade on Saturday next, the 1st proximo.

2. Letters A, B and C Companies will parade to-day (Thursday) the 30th instant, at 8 p.m., at the Gymkhana end of the Parade Ground.

Dress—Drill Order, Plain Clothes.

Letter E Company (Cyclist) will parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue on Friday, the 31st instant, at 8-30 p.m.

Dress—Drill Order, Khaki, Forage Caps, Belts and Side Arms to be worn.

Officers Commanding Companies will make arrangements for refreshments for their respective Companies.

Attendance at the above parades to count as Commanding Officer's Parades.

3. There will be Drill for all Recruits every Thursday evening at 5 o'clock behind the Telegraph Quarters, Waudby Road, until further orders.

4. The Rifle Range at Coorla will be reserved for Class Firing on Saturday next, the 1st proximo, from 6-30 a.m. to 5 p.m. All members who have not commenced their Class Firing are requested to do so with the least possible delay.

Members are reminded that additional prizes are to be given this season towards which scores made at Class firing will count.

Marksmen only will be eligible for these prizes.

The attendance at the Rifle Range on Saturday next for Class Firing will count as Commanding Officer's Parade.

5. Members who have already completed their Class Firing up to and at 600 yards will be credited by Headquarters only with a Commanding Officer's Parade for Saturday next, the 1st proximo.

6. Letters H, I, K Companies will parade on Saturday next, the 1st proximo, at the Gymkhana end of the Parade Ground, at 4-45 p.m.

Dress—Drill Order, Putties, Helmet Buttons and Chin Straps to be worn.

Cadets will be conveyed in Special Tram Cars as follows:—

Byculla School—One double car to leave Victoria Gardens at 4 p.m.

7. Members proceeding to Kurla to Class Fire on the 1st proximo will be supplied with Railway tickets on the following 3 trains only:—6-30 a.m., 1-10 and 2-10 p.m.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

It is notified for information that the Corps will hold a Camp of Instruction at Santa Cruz during the month of March.

The Commandant hopes that every Member of the Corps will endeavour to attend for six consecutive days.

Two parades will be held each day, one from 6 a.m. to 8 a.m. and the other from 5-45 p.m. to 7 p.m.

The Commandant beleives these hours will enable Members to attend regularly for six days without serious interference with their daily work.

The co-operation of Heads of Department and Firms in Bombay has been solicited.

As it would be impossible to get the whole Corps out at one and the same time the month will be broken up into four periods: 1st Period, 1st to 7th; 2nd Period 8th, to 14th 3rd Period, 15th to 21st; 4th, 22nd to 28th, March 1902. The Syllabus of Instruction will be the same for each Period.

Members are requested to inform the Officers Commanding their Companies without delay during which of the above Periods they will be able to attend the Camp, Cadet Companies will not go into Camp, but will attend Saturday afternoon Parades at the Camp.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

At an examination an Inspector was examining a class of little girls, taking for his "object-lesson" a bird. After the little ones had answered the questions he put to them about the feathers, bill, feet, wings, etc., to his satisfaction, he put a question which he thought might puzzle them. "Now, my little girls," he said, "tell me this—What is it a bird can do which I am unable to do?" (wanting the answer "fly.") For several moments the little ones thought, but could give no answer. At last a bright little girl held out her hand. "Well, my little girl, what is it?" "Lay an egg, sir" The Inspector was carried home in a dead faint.

The following lines are from a volume entitled Poems and Sonnets by the late Dr. John Swanwick Drennan of Belfast:—

By a patient too fair sat a doctor too young,
With eyes more intent on her lips than her tongue;
He tested her heart, as her pulses recorder,
But, Alas! in his own was the latest disorder:
And soon from the region in which it was bred
This sad tremor cordis so muddled his head
That, instead of some physic to mend her condition,
He urged as a Recipe, : "Take your Physician!"

A Sharpish Chisel:—A Physician passing by a stone mason's, bawled out to him, "Good morning, Mr W ; hard at work, I see; you finish your gravestones as far as 'In Memory of,' and then you wait, I suppose, to see who wants a monument next?" "Why yes," replied the old man, resting for a moment on his mallet; "Unless somebody is sick and you are doctoring him, I then keep right on."

After fifty years of silence, the bells of Peterborough Cathedral will ring out congratulations to the King on his Coronation day. That is, of course, providing the expert who is examining them reports favourably. The reason for their long silence is that fears were felt that their vibration might endanger the west front of the cathedral. The structure has now, however, been made thoroughly secure, and the bells have been re-hung.

Professor Farabeuf, of the French Academy of Medicine, referring to Professor Loeb's (of Chicago) alleged discovery as to the existence of a principle of death in the human organism, says that the assertion that death can be indefinitely postponed and eventually done away with altogether is a manifest absurdity. He looks upon Dr. Loeb as a man of Utopian ideas. The best and the only way of prolonging life is, says the French professor, to live a healthy life, and not all the elixirs and serums in the world can reconstitute a worn-out cell in the human organism.

No longer, when one gets a bunch of notes from the Bank of England will the familiar name of H. G. Bowen be responsible for the promise to pay on demand. Mr. Horace G. Bowen has retired from the chief cashierships of the Bank of England, and has been succeeded by his deputy, Mr. Gordon Nairn. Some months ago Mr. Bowen had to undergo a serious operation, which resulted in amputation of a leg. On regaining convalescence, he tried to resume work but he had to retire on a pension, his strength not permitting further exertions.

At Burlington House the other night, before the Society of Chemical Industry, Professor Hewitt described a new process by which whisky can be distilled in a mature and drinkable condition. The importance of this discovery to the trade and the public can be easily understood. It would mean the immediate release of thousands of gallons of whisky now awaiting maturation, while a bottle of whisky equal to the finest on the market could be sold at the rate of two shillings a bottle. Dr. Hewitt has conducted his experiments not only in the laboratory, but also on a large scale at one of the big Scotch distilleries.

The red-faced spider monkey just arrived at the Zoo belongs to one of those particularly gregarious South American species which use the tip of their tail as a "fifth hand." It has a black body, but, as its name denotes, a reddish face. This gives it a slightly more human expect than those of its allies which have a black face, and perhaps for this reason it is eaten largely by the natives of Guiana and Brazil. It suggests, in an appetising way, former cannibalism. It is also human in its love for pearlwinkles; but it digs these out of the shell, not with a pin, but with one of its long claws. A red-face spider monkey has not been exhibited for some years at the Zoo.

The immensity of London can only be understood when we come to deal with the many sides of the people's lives. Every year about 130,000 babies are born in London, some 5,000 of whom are not wanted and are not welcomed. There are always more boys born than girls. More than 400 out of every thousand never live to be two years old, over 30,000 little coffins being used every year to bury their remains. More than 20,000 people die every year in London workhouses and infirmaries; but, in spite of the fact that about 82,000 Londoners go to their last account there are 50,000 more persons alive in London each New Year's Day than there were on the previous occasion. There are more than 40,000 weddings each twelvemonth, 30,000 of which are celebrated in the churches of the Establishment. Strange as it may seem seeing that we have compulsory education now for over thirty [illegible] there are every year more than 2,000 pe[illegible] ried in London who can neither re[illegible] It is a common mistake to suppose [illegible] who can comes to London and th[illegible] is increased almost entirely by [illegible] matter of fact close upon 40,000 [illegible] the metropolis every year fo[illegible] places abroad.

It is, of course, well known [illegible] excess, as indicted by Mr. Kipli[illegible] ago the subject of repressive legislation. A co[illegible]pondent to a morning paper cites such a statute of Edward III., while one of Richard II. also forbids "all playing at tenoise, football, and other games called corts, dice, casting of the stone, kailes, and other such importune games." So, too, James III, of Scotland decreed that four times every year reviews and displays of weapons were to be held, and "foot-balle and golfe be utterly cryed down and not to be used." At any rate, the national trend to athleticism cannot be set in contrast with the practice of the 'good old times.'

The Parisian Police have evidently not been discouraged by the behaviour of the two "life-saving dogs" towards the "mannequin" they were required to rescue from the Seine, for they have purchased five more Newfoundlands to assist the waterside force. It is said that the dogs are also to be taught to hunt down thieves and other undesirables, in which case it seems to us that arrest in Paris is exceedingly likely to be accompanied by sudden death or fatal wounds. It seems possible, too, that a quite conscientious dog, who has been trained in this way, might easily mistake a drowning man for an undesirable, and act accordingly.

Of all the ridiculous measures ever introduced into a Legislature the "Bill to Stop Flirting," which the State Legislature of Albany is shortly discuss, seems the most ridiculous. We shall be curious to see, supposing it to be carried, how the measure will be enforced, but the mere fact of its introduction shows how strong the old Puritan element still is in some parts of the United States. The disgusted stranger who found himself fined five dollars for kissing his wife, from whom he had been parted for some time, in the streets of Boston, might offer some pertinent comments on the Albany Bill.

A sixth volume of Franz Liszt's letters to Princess Caroline Sayn-Wittgenstein has just been published in Berlin, and will be followed by the seventh and last within a fortnight. The two volumes cover the last twenty-five years of the great master's written communications to the illustrious lady, "for whom he hoped that even his last sigh would be a benediction," to quote the words recalled in the preface. The letters contained in the sixth volume, dating as far back as the beginning of 1862, were written (says the "Standard's" correspondent) during the period immediately following the bitter disappointment experienced by Liszt and the Princess in consequence of the decision of Pope Pius IX postponing their marriage, which they had fixed for October 11, 1861, to an indefinite date. Overwhelmed by grief, the Princess saw in this an indication of the Divine will, and would not accept the Pope's offer to re-examine her Act of seperation. When, two years and a half later Prince Nicholas Wittgenstein died, and the Princess was free, she did not return to her former intention, although the Archbishop, afterwards Cardinal, Hohenlohe, the Pope's Grand Almoner, him self offered to marry the couple in his chapel. Other plans inspired the heart of the Princess, who seemed to have submitted to the atonement of renunciation; and it was through her that Liszt became an ecclesiastic.

Among its other excitements, London a hundred years ago was worked upon by the wildest rumours of fresh troubles in the navy—it being the eve of the trial at Portsmouth of the Bantry Bay mutineers. It seems to have been a characteristic retort of Rear Admiral Campbell which did more to restore confidence in the naval powers that were than the implacable death sentences following the trial. When some of Campbell's men came to him in a mutinous crowd on board the Temeraire and their spokesman demanded to know where the ship was going he said, "To hell, if she is ordered there—and we with her!" Turner's picture of the towing of the Temeraire to her last berth has kept her end better known than some of these earlier passages in her history. But the "Unhappy Temeraires," as the doomed mutineers signed themselves in a letter written the night before they were executed was a theme for the broadside-sellers and ballad-singers for a season or more afterwards.

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The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

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By Order of the Board,
W. MOIR,
Manager,
Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 22nd November, 1902.

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL ... £800,000
RESERVE FUND ... £575,000
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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £500,000
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Amritsar, Madras,
Kurrachee, Rangoon
Steamer Point, Aden.

FIX[illegible]

The Bank receives [illegible] and shorter period[illegible] tained on applicati[illegible]

CURRENT D[illegible] for approved Co[illegible] per cent. per [illegible] 1,000 up to R[illegible] when the s[illegible] half-yearly [illegible]

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DRA[illegible] Branc[illegible] Europ[illegible] by te[illegible]

[illegible] Manager.

[illegible]KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

[illegible]up Capital ... $ 100,00,000
[illegible]ing Reserve Fund ... $ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ... $ 37,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $ 100,00,000

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Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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Reserve Fund ... " 13,00,000
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PURELY PERSONAL.

"I was the first person in the world to know of Mr. Marconi's trans-oceanic plans and one of the first to know of his triumph. I am the happiest woman in the whole world." Such is the confession that Miss Josephine Bowen Holman has made to the representative of an American newspaper. Miss Holman is the 'fiancee' of the great inventor whose recent experiments in wireless telegraphy have caused world-wide excitement. This is the history of the interesting love-affair as told by the graphic pen of a transatlantic interviewer: "It was a bleak November day in 1899, when Miss Holman came aboard the American liner St. Paul, without ever a thought in her mind of a young inventor named Guglielmo Marconi, who, a couple of years before, had made, some tests in space travelling messages and wireless telegraphy.

"'Mr. Marconi had been over to the yacht races between the Shamrock and Defender,' said Miss Holman, 'and as I am interested in anything going on, of course I knew that he had been demonstrating the practibility of sending messages without wire by flashing bulletins from a ship station outside of Sandy Hook; but I hadn't given the matter any special thought until suddenly someone whom we knew on board remarked that Marconi's name was on the list of passengers. That struck me as interesting and I began to watch out for him.' Standing somewhere on the ship's deck, with the waves roaring and the wind whistling in her ears, Miss Holman had pointed out to her a slender, keen-looking, slight young man of medium height. He was quite pale, even with a brisk wind blowing. He had keen, searching grey eyes which seemed to traverse the ship in a single instant. In that instant it is safe to say that Marconi discovered the woman who is to-day his promised wife.

"He saw at first a very brilliant skin, red cheeks on a snowy ground, because he stood at a little distance later he knew the features in detail, the expression of the eyes, the tones of the voice, and all the rest that a man discovers in the woman he admires only with time. Some one offered to present him, saying that he daughter of the late Justice J. A. Holman, of the Indiana Supreme Court, was a girl worth knowing. A single glance had informed Marconi of this, a second he revealed a face exquisitely oval, charmingly framed in hair tinted with gold. Then he discovered grey eyes that laughed when he did. Miss Holman declines to say whether it was love at first sight. 'You see,' she replied discreetly, 'one doesn't just know when liking changes into love'? Miss Holman is not the habit of talking very much about anything that she feels deeply. At Bryn Mawr, where she graduated in 1896, he used to be called intense. She was one of the quiet kind who always come out at the head of the class.

"She had a decided literary bent, which, queerly enough, was somewhat instrumental in fostering her acquaintance with the inventor. In the course of the week they spent together Marconi learnt that Miss Holman was a college girl, and quite capable of understanding something about the properties of air and wave motions through ether. He talked to her a bit about telegraphic communication through space without connecting wires, about how ether might conduct and carry messages as a wire does, about his instruments, his purpose, his ambition. It was all very interesting. 'Oh, you will succeed,' the young girl cried from time to time 'you must.' He found her an intelligent, charming pupil. Her praise was music to his ears, for he had had sad times among doubters.

"... got to the Needles Mr. ... ps in the second ... receiving messages ... the ship was ... while the excite- ... height, and ... paper that he ... er Marconi ... gave them ... ght other- ... as may ... he had ... ments ... from ... bell ... himself. As he ... ooning as you ... e weather, you find it ... impossible to realise that you are in the presence ... man whose name and fame have been immor- ... but only by the exposure of his life over and o... again to death in a horrible way.

From what I heard, I should not be at all surprised if some time this year we saw in England a new and daring balloon experiment in which Santos Dumont did the expert work, and Mr. Harmsworth took the expense. Practically a teetotaller, practically a recluse, Mr. Harmsworth has but one weak point, and one amusement outside his office, and that is motor-cars. I saw him start from the Hotel Ritz for Calais—as one might have started in the old days of the diligence, except that it was a fast-speeding automobile and not horseflesh that gave the motive power; and as ballooning has some affiliation with motorism, I expect that Mr. Harmsworth and Santos Dumont will find some means of co-operating in solving the great problem of the steerable balloon.

One of the most curious things about Tennyson was his extraordinary and almost incredible sensitiveness. It is doubtful for this reason if anything like a true biography of him will ever be written. When somebody spoke to him of whether he would like his letters and other things of his life to be reproduced after his death, he made the characteristic reply that he didn't want to be cut up like a pig after his death. Thus it is that the biography of him written by his son, in spite of its fidelity, its carefully and skilfully arranged collection of incidents, facts, and comments, somehow or other suggests rather a spectral idea of the man; does not give you him in throbbing flesh and blood.

There are abundant reminders of this side of Tennyson's character in the volume of letters of his old friend, Edward Fitzgerald, which has just been published. Fitzgerald was one of Tennyson's oldest friends, and one of his very first admirers; indeed, he foresaw the Laureate at a time when most people were inclined to sneer at Tennyson as a mere jingler. But a curious thing was that Fitzgerald ceased to admire when everybody else began to do so. Fitzgerald honestly hated all the Idylls of the King; and was stirred to enthusiasm for the first time for many years when he read "The Northern Farmer." "While Guinevere, Pelleas and [illegible] Co.," wrote Fitzgerald, "leave me quite unconcerned about them the Lincolnshire Farmer positively brought tears to my eyes. There were Humanity, Truth, and Nature come back again; the old Brute becoming quite tragic in comparison, just as Justice Shallow does, soon through Shakespeare's Humour. And he went on to confess that he had frankly confessed to the Poet that he "could take no interest in his Holy Grail. I almost think" naively adds Fitzgerald, "I was wrong in telling him . . . which I should not have done had he not sent it to me! A perilous reason."

Brilliant wit, poet, friend, and associate of Aytoun, translator of "Faust," author of the standard life of the Prince Consort, a great courtier, husband of Helen Faucit, all these things [illegible] Sir Theodore Martin is known to be; but it is only those whose lives are partly spent at Westminster who know him in his other and different aspect. Almost any evening of the Session, for many years you were sure to see in the Lobby his striking figure. You could not mistake him for anybody else, you never forgot him once you had seen him. The tremendous head of white hair, the beautiful white beard, the features strong and regular, the expression sweet and benign, and, above all, the wondrously brilliant, dark, eloquent eyes; all these things made up a figure that somehow or other reminded you of the descriptions of Victor Hugo. And the resemblance was increased by the fact that Sir Theodore looked at once very old and very hale; an ancient oak that had withstood many storms, and that, gnarled and rugged, was still able to squarely face all winds. The presence of Sir Theodore Martin in the Lobby of the House of Commons was due to the fact that he is a solicitor by profession, and that he used to be principally occupied in seeing through Parliament the great bills brought in by huge railway companies and other mighty bodies.

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Builds up the System. Strengthens.

This warm climate is very trying to all. The blood easily becomes impure and the nervous system greatly debilitated. But you can retain your health and keep your nervous system strong.

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"Upon arriving in Western Australia three years ago, I found that my blood was in bad condition and my general system all run down. I suffered greatly, especially from indigestion. I had heard so much about

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I thought I would try it. I did so, and only three bottles restored my strength, built up my system, and cured my dyspepsia. And I have also found it a great nerve tonic."

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"It is in the strictest sense a tonic, with this invaluable attribute—that it is applicable to a state of the system so sunken and so irritable, as renders other substances of the tonic class unavailable and injurious."—Mr. THAYERS, F.R.S.
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ARRESTS THE FALL.
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"IT is just like you, Mr. Caudle, you never can remember anything specially wanted. Here I am, suffering as bad as bad can be, with fever, and not a thing in the house. Didn't I beg of you particularly to bring in a bottle of BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE, or PILLS? Of course I did; and now you say you have forgotten them. You are very sorry, you wanted them yourself. I should think you did, indeed! coming home at 12 o'clock at night, after eating and drinking, goodness knows what, at that precious Club you are so fond of.

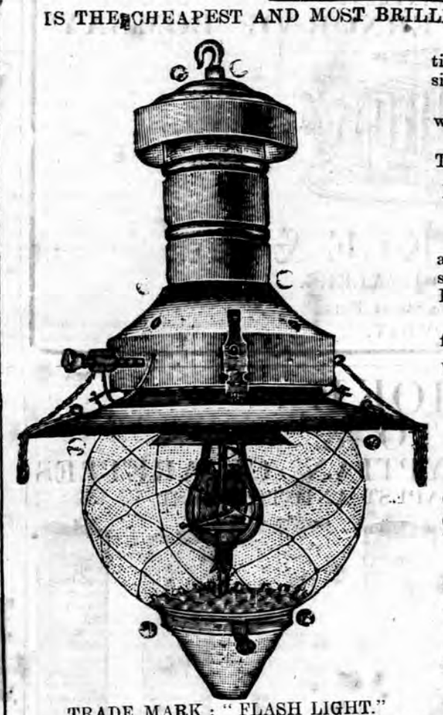
"If it had been Miss Prettyman, the minx! who had asked you to bring her a bottle, you would have remembered it fast enough, I'll be bound? You make no secret of admiring her complexion.

"What's that to do with it? A nice thing for a married man to say to his lawful wife, isn't it? Well, she told me she got rid of her fever by three doses of BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE, and she got back all that pink and white of her's by its use. That is better than paint! Then perhaps you mean to insinuate that I paint! Mr. Caudle, I shan't go to sleep like a dear soul. I have got the fever dreadfully and very likely won't get a wink all night. Not that you care, I might die of insomnia, or anything else, for all you'd trouble. You know well enough the only medicine in fever that is of any use to me is Batliwala's Ague Mixture or Pills. But of course I can't have any, if my life depends on it. You'll go out and knock up the Chemist? You will do nothing of the sort. Mr. Caudle, I won't be beholden to you, or the Chemist either. I'll struggle on till the morning. I will bear my pain in silence. What do you say! Thank Heaven for that! You unfeeling wretch! But of course you never had any sympathy with my sufferings—(Sobs, and gradually drops off murmuring "Batliwala's Ague Mixture and Pills.')"

To avoid a repetition of such a scene at the next night, Mr. Caudle at first thought to telegraph to DR. H. L. BATLIWALA of Dadur for a bottle of Batliwala's Ague Mixture, but remembering that MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., KEMP & Co., PHILIPS & Co., BEYNON & Co., &c., &c. also sell Batliwala's Ague Pills, as well as the Mixture, at Re. 1 per bottle, he went to one of them in person and brought home the bottle. Needless to say that Mrs. Caudle got rid of her fever in a day by ts use, and Mr. Caudle slept soundly the next night.

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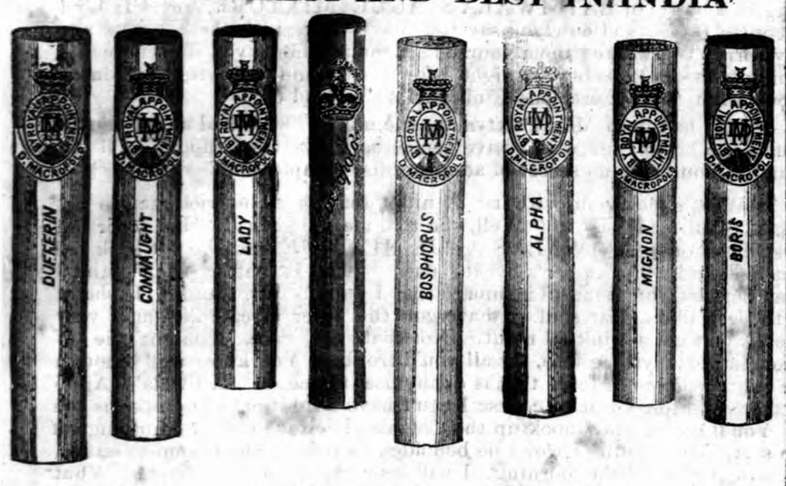
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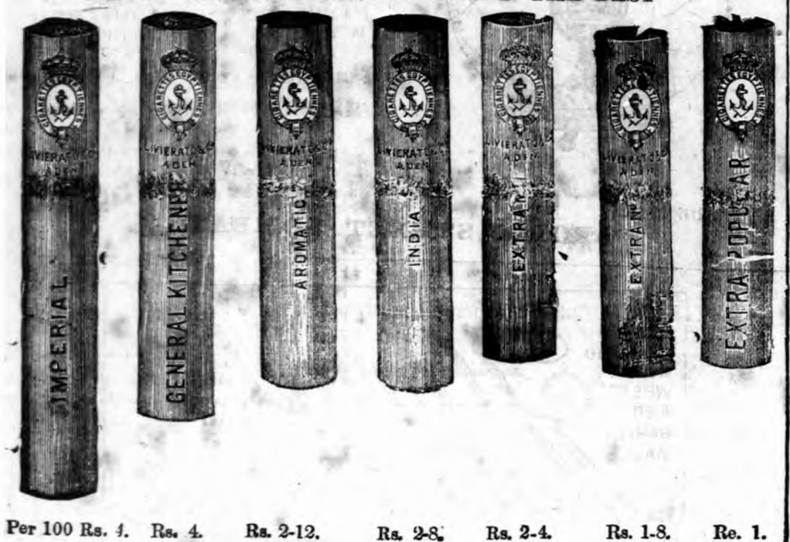
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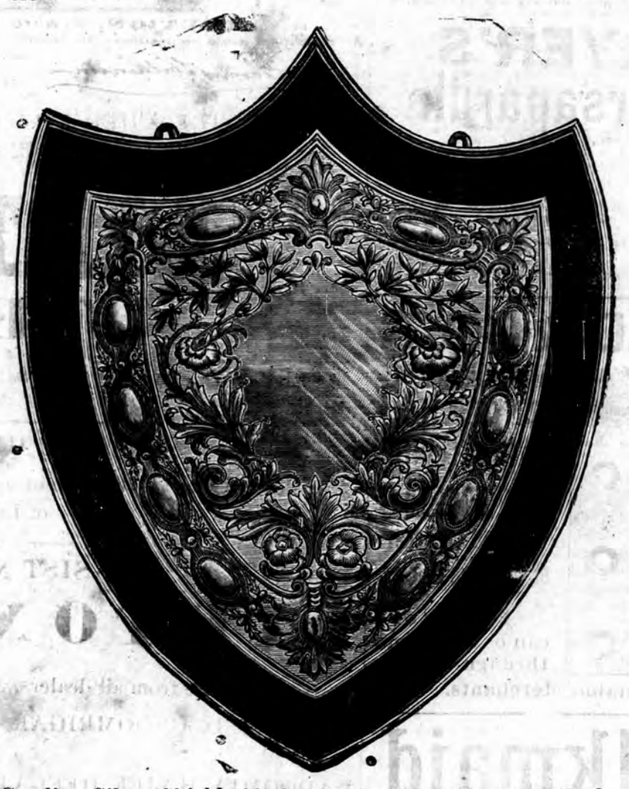
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